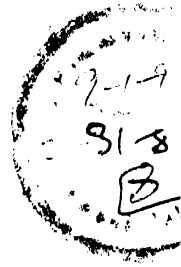
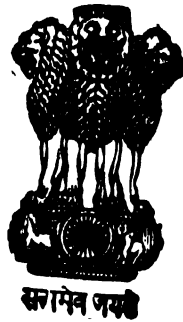


Friday, 25th May, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME VII, 1951

(2nd April to 16th May, 1951)

Third Session (Second Part)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Friday, 25th May, 1951

The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BARKHERA RAILWAY LINE SCHEME

***4487. Shri Ansari:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the Barkhera railway line scheme on the G. I. P. Railway was given effect to?

(b) What amount have been spent so far and what progress has been made?

(c) How much money has so far been spent on the railway supervising staff colony and the actual scheme respectively?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The construction of Budni-Barkhera New Down Main Line was sanctioned on 31st December, 1947, and the actual construction was commenced on 1st October, 1948.

(b) The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 93.1 lakhs, and an overall progress of 33 per cent. has been attained.

(c) The amount spent on Railway's supervising staff colony is Rs. 2.76 lakhs. The amount spent on Engineering Plant is Rs. 8.64 lakhs, and on permanent way Rs. 8.72 lakhs. The amount spent on the actual construction of formation, tunnelling, bridges, etc., is Rs. 72.98 lakhs.

Shri Ansari: May I know how many people will be accommodated in this colony?

Shri Santhanam: I have not got the number. All the staff who have to work there will be accommodated.

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Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: May I know if the work is being done departmentally or through a contractor?

Shri Santhanam: The work as a whole is done departmentally. Whether particular patches of work are done by contract, I cannot say offhand.

PILGRIM SPECIALS

***4488. Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrim specials run during the year 1950-51; and

(b) whether Government would increase their number during the current year in view of a great demand for them?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) 5.

(b) It is within the competence of the Railway Administrations to meet such demands as far as feasible consistent with the resources available and the overall demands. No definite undertaking, as implied, can obviously be held out.

Shri Sanjivayya: Are the train fares for these pilgrim specials the same as the fares for normal trains or is there any concession?

Shri Santhanam: No concessions are shown.

Shri Sanjivayya: What is the income derived by running these pilgrim specials during the same period?

Shri Santhanam: I have not got separate statistics.

Shri Sanjivayya: Are there any specially designed coaches for this purpose?

Shri Santhanam: Not for pilgrim specials; certainly we have certain tourist cars, first class, second class and third class. No whole train is made of such carriages.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the total number of pilgrims that made use of these specials during the last year?

Shri Santhanam: I have not got the numbers here.

Shri Jangde: What are the different dates on which these Pilgrim specials are run?

Shri Santhanam: There are no particular dates. They are asked for and arranged by the particular Railway administration.

STORES LINE DISTRIBUTORS (HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT)

***4489. Maulvi Haneef:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stores Line Distributors of the Bengal Nagpur Railway are forced to work more than eight hours daily in violation of the rules regarding hours of employment; and

(b) whether Government are aware that complaints have been made before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Calcutta, against the violation of the rules regarding hours of employment?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The Store Line Distributors on the Bengal Nagpur as well as on other Railways are classified as 'continuous' workers under the Hours of Employment Regulations. The maximum statutory limit for the hours of employment of this category of workers has been fixed at 54 a week on the average in a month according to the Adjudicator's Award which has been implemented from 1st April 1951. No daily limit of working hours has been stipulated for them. There has, therefore, been no violation of the Hours of Employment Regulations in their case.

(b) No representation from the Store Line Distributors of the Bengal Nagpur Railway has been received either by the Regional Labour Commissioner or the Conciliation Officer, Calcutta.

Maulvi Haneef: May I know whether the Deputy Controller of Stores ever passed orders directing the Stores Line Distributors to remain present on duty for more than eight hours a day?

Shri Santhanam: It is 54 hours a week or 231 hours a month. They cannot exceed that limit. They may have worked for nine hours on a particular day. So long as the total does not exceed this, they are within the regulations.

Maulvi Haneef: May I know whether the staff are paid for their extra hours' service when they are forced to work more than eight hours a day?

Shri Santhanam: They will be entitled to more pay if they work more than 54 hours a week.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

***4490. Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the estimated production of sugar in 1951?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): 11.1 lakh tons.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know how far it is an increase over the last year's production?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Nearly one lakh tons over the last year's production.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know how many factories have qualified themselves by producing the excess quota over the last year's production, for free market sale of sugar?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Very recently we laid on the Table of the House a statement showing the names of the various factories that have qualified themselves for this free market sale. The hon. Member can refer to that.

Shri A. C. Guha: Do Government expect any further increase in production in the next year? Have they any plan for that?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is very difficult to foresee even now with regard to the next year because the sowing season is not over completely.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What was the excess quantity released for free market sales to bring down the price of sugar?

Shri Thirumala Rao: So far 69,298 tons were released for the free market.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Could I know what percentage of reduction of price was brought about by this release?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am not quite clear with what price the hon. Member is making comparison, with regard to reduction. Is it between the black-market price and the present free market price?

Mr. Speaker: Probably controlled prices.

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is no question of reduction in the controlled prices.

Shri Sidhva: Free market price.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Let me make the position clear. Before we made this allotment to free market, there was no recognised free market at all. It was uncontrolled market or black-market, whatever that may be.

Shri Sidhva: No, no.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Let the hon. Member hear the answer. There was no free market until this excess quantity was released by the Government. If my hon. friend wants to know what the present free market price is as compared with the black-market price obtaining before this release, I want notice to give an exact answer.

Shri Sidhva: That was not the question, Sir.....

Sardar Hukam Singh: I wanted to know.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I shall go to the next question.

Shri A. C. Guha: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member put his question.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is our rationing commitment of sugar and how far the production will be in excess of that?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The rationing commitment is 10 lakh tons. Production over and above that is released for the free market.

Shri Chaliha: What was the production up to 30th April 1951?

Shri Thirumala Rao: 10,91,000 tons.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: Have the mills stopped production or is there any chance of further production over this figure?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Certain mills are still having their production period because they started late. Certain mills in the South, Madras and Mysore start crushing even in June and July, and they may go on up to September.

Seth Govind Das: In spite of the increased production, will there be any imports of sugar in this country or is the sugar sufficient for our consumption?

Shri Thirumala Rao: For the present, there is no proposal to import sugar.

Shri Jnani Ram: May I know if the sugar quota has been reduced in certain parts of the country and if so, what are the reasons?

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is no reduction in the controlled distribution of sugar.

LAND UNDER FOOD CROPS

*4491. **Shri Thimmappa Gowda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the extent of land under food crops is falling year by year and the agriculturists are taking upto cash crops more and more every year; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for it and how do Government propose to solve this problem in order to make self-sufficiency scheme in food successful?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) The available evidence shows that upto 1949-50 there was no such definite trend towards fall in the acreage under food crops and increase in the acreage under cash crops, as has been assumed by the hon. Member. In fact the area under the most important cash crop of the country, Cotton, has actually decreased from 20.97 million acres during the pre-war period to 11.79 million acres in 1949-50, and the acreage under tobacco has also fallen slightly. There have been minor increases of a few lakh acres each under jute, oilseeds and sugarcane, but these have been counter-balanced by an increase in the acreage under foodgrains from 167.05 million acres during the pre-war period to 192.61 million acres during 1949-50, although these figures have to be slightly modified in the light of changes in coverage and of methods of enumeration.

Since 1950-51, however, it is the policy of Government to increase the area under cotton by 31.7 lakhs acres and under jute by 6.7 lakh acres.

(b) The reply to part (a) shows that up to 1949-50 there has been no spontaneous diversion of acreage from foodgrains to cash crops on the part of cultivators. As regards the planned diversion during 1950-51 and 1951-52, the resulting loss in foodgrains is proposed to be made up partly by stepping up intensive food cultivation schemes by reclamation of waste and fallow lands and partly by imports.

Shri Thimmappa Gowda: May I know whether the Government have made any survey to find whether the area under food crops has fallen or not?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Government of India have not got any machinery to

survey the whole country. They depend on the State Governments for these figures. The figures I have already quoted were gathered from the State Governments.

Shri Thimmappa Godwa: Is it a fact that due to the low procurement prices fixed by Government for food grains, the land under cultivation of food crops is falling every year?

Shri Thirumala Rao: As I have already made it plain, there is no appreciable increase in the cash crops to the detriment of food crops. It may be that there are a few minor changes here and there, a lac acres here or there might have gone for sugar cane or for groundnut. But this increase has not materially affected the food production.

Shri Dwivedi: Is it not a fact that some land is falling off from cultivation every year because the poor farmers whose bullocks die are unable to buy new ones because they do not get taccavi loans?

Mr. Speaker: Order order. That is going into something else.

Shri T. N. Singh: As a result of the sample surveys carried out recently by the Government of India, have they been able to come to any conclusions regarding the decrease in the average output of the yield from the land?

Shri Thirumala Rao: These averages depend upon a variety of circumstances. When new lands are brought under cultivation, their yield is necessarily low and this brings down the average when the average yield is calculated.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the National Income Committee has in its investigations found out that there has been an increase of only .02 per cent. in food production since last year?

Mr. Speaker: Is that the finding of that committee?

Shri R. Velayudhan: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Then what is the good of putting a question?

Shri R. Velayudhan: The Minister stated that there has been an increase in food production.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there has been an additional increase in fallow lands during the last year, and if so by how much?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want notice for that question, Sir.

Shri Shankaraiya: What steps are being taken by Government to see that all the arable land is brought under cultivation?

Shri Thirumala Rao: As the hon. Member knows, his own State has passed legislation to say that lands which are left uncultivated will be forcibly taken over by Government and brought under cultivation, if the land-owners do not cultivate it.

Shri Barman: Is it a fact that this reduction in cotton yield is due to the fact that the price of ground-nut has gone up very high and also the reduction in the acreage under cotton cultivation is due to the diversion of the land to ground-nut cultivation?

Shri Thirumala Rao: These are essentially due to the transfer of vast areas of lands producing these commodities to Pakistan.

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO

*4492. **Shri Kahudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the different varieties of tobacco produced in India and the places of production;

(b) the quantity of each variety produced in 1950; and

(c) the total acreage under tobacco cultivation in 1950?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) There are two important species of tobacco grown in India viz. *Nicotiana Tabacum* and *Nicotiana Rustica*, of which the former is commercially more important and includes the well-known Virginia variety. *Nicotiana Tabacum* is cultivated throughout the country, while *Nicotiana Rustica* is cultivated mainly in Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) The production of the different varieties of tobacco in India during 1949-50 was as under:

Variety.	Production in thousand tons.
<i>Nicotiana Tabacum</i>	124
<i>Nicotiana Rustica</i>	24
Unclassified	75
Total	223

(c) The acreage under tobacco cultivation in India during 1949-50 was 774,000 acres.

Shri Kahudiram Mahata: May I know whether India is producing those

varieties of tobacco which have got a foreign demand in sufficient quantities as to export them, without prejudice to the home demand?

Shri Thirumala Rao: With regard to cigarette and high-grade tobacco, India has got to compete with highly developed countries like America, Egypt and Rhodesia. But all efforts are being made to improve our varieties.

Shri Barman: In view of the fact that it has been proved before the partition of the country that wrapper tobacco can be grown best only in North Bengal, and in view of the fact that after partition there have been talks of starting a research station for this wrapper tobacco in Jalpaiguri or Cooch-Bihar, may I know what steps have in the meantime, been taken to instal such a research station?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, I would like to have notice for replying this particular question. But our research stations are experimenting and we are evolving wrapper tobacco in other parts of India.

Shri Sondhi: Sir, the Deputy-Minister gave the figures for 1949-1950 while the question related to 1950, which means generally the year 1950-1951.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps the Deputy-Minister has given the figures for the official year.

Shri Sondhi: But the official year 1950-1951 is already over.

Mr. Speaker: It is too early to expect the figures for 1951. Whatever it may be, the person who put the question is satisfied.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether there has been any improvement in the quality or quantity of the tobacco produced since the levy of the excise duty?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, I see no relation between the excise duty and the quality or quantity of the tobacco produced.

TOBACCO OFFICER IN LONDON

*4493. **Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a tobacco Officer in London;

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure incurred on his office, pay, etc;

(c) when it was first started; and

(d) whether any increase has been effected after his appointment in the demand of Indian tobacco there?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) There is a Shellac-cum-Tobacco Sales Officer in London.

(b) The expenditure incurred on his account (including pay and allowance) was Rs. 17,784 during 1950-51 for his work connected with tobacco which is borne by the Central Tobacco Committee.

(c) The Sales Officer started his work in London in December 1948.

(d) It is difficult to assess exactly how the officer's efforts resulted in improved exports.

Shri Kshudiram Mahata: May I know whether the activities of this officer are confined only to England or do they extend to the other countries to which Indian tobacco is being exported?

Shri Thirumala Rao: With the permission of the Department he has, now and then, got to go to the Continent also to study the conditions there.

Shri Amolakh Chand: Is the officer in London meant for part-time work in Shellac and part-time for tobacco?

Shri Thirumala Rao: He is part-time for tobacco and part-time for shellac and full-time for both.

IMPORTED FOOD-GRAINS (UNFIT FOR CONSUMPTION)

*4494. **Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of imported food grains in the last financial year declared as unfit for human consumption;

(b) the total landed cost of this quantity;

(c) how it was disposed of and the amount realised by such disposal;

(d) whether any claim was preferred against the steamships carrying the grains and from Insurance Companies and if so, what is the position now; and

(e) the names of countries from which these food grains came?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House later.

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-LOCUST CONFERENCE

*4495. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the International Anti-locust Conference has warned that the locust invasion this year will be of greater intensity?

(b) if so, what measures have been taken and are to be taken by Government to combat the invasion?

(c) what arrangements have been made for the collection and transmission of intelligence regarding locust movement?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India are maintaining a Central Anti-Locust Organisation since 1939. With the outbreak of the present locust cycle in 1949, this Organisation was expanded and a control wing added to it in 1950-51. Further expansion by way of staff and necessary equipment has also been effected to meet the locust menace during 1951-52. Full complement of equipment such as power dusting machines, land rovers, wireless sets, motor vehicles for transport, and necessary insecticides had also been provided. All the vulnerable States have also built up on parallel lines their respective anti-locust organisations.

(c) The desert breeding areas are continually surveyed by the Central Anti-Locust staff posted at about 60 strategic points, and locust information is collected by them and transmitted to the Central as well as the State authorities concerned. The officers in charge of anti-locust work in States collect locust intelligence through their locust and Revenue staff and transmit the same to the Central Anti-Locust field staff, and also to the Director, Locust Control. In order to speed up the collection and transmission of locust intelligence arrangements are being made to set up a net work of wireless transmitters in the desert breeding areas of Rajasthan.

In the field of international locust control, India has already entered into a tripartite Locust Convention with Pakistan and Iran to give timely warning of locust incidence and also to co-ordinate the control work in these countries.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the number of villages in India that have so far been raided by locusts this year?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It was in the Rajasthan area, some parts of Bikaner and only 3 or 4 days ago locusts were seen in Delhi and the neighbouring States were duly alerted about its arrival.

Shri Sondhi: What about Punjab?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. N. Das: What steps have been taken to mobilize the people and train them in these control measures?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We have circularised the States to mobilize all the manpower available, if necessary by legislation and compulsorily to see that the menace is put down.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know the expenditure borne by the Government of India during last year?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We spent about 13 lakhs during last year and for this year we have made provision for 30 lakhs.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether the experts have been able to know what is the likely route of the locusts invasion during the next year?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The likely route is mostly aerial.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether it is a fact that in certain parts of the country the religious feelings of the people stand in the way of effectively pursuing the anti-locust measures?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We heard about it last year but we have not heard about it again.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is there any coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Defence Ministry so far as working against locusts is concerned?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes, Sir. All the equipments which the Defence Ministry can place at our disposal are at our disposal.

INLAND NAVIGATION

*4496. **Shri Jnani Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the E.C.A.F.E. deputed an expert to advise the Government of India on the development of Inland Navigation in the year 1950?

(b) If so, what were his main recommendations?

(c) Did he recommend the scheme of utilisation of country boats in co-operative units?

(d) If so, what would be the reduction in freight by the scheme?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes.

(b) The main recommendations cover the following points:

(1) Organisation of country boat service on the Ganga-Brahmaputra system;

(2) Census and registration of all country boats with a carrying capacity of 10 tons or more;

(3) the issue of certificates of river-worthiness to country boats subject to periodical survey;

(4) the provision of tugs of shallow draft not exceeding 3 feet for towing the boats and making them independent of the wind for navigation;

(5) the issue of transport documents relating to consignments on board each vessel etc.;

(6) as a first step towards the setting up of a large organisation, the organisation of country boat feeder lines on a small scale on stretches where the volume of transport would be about 60,000 tons per annum;

(7) adequate marking of the navigable channels;

(8) the undertaking of river training works in close co-operation with all the States where a river system does not fall exclusively in the territory of a single State.

(c) He has recommended the mobilisation of country boats by forming units of 1 tug of 120 to 150 H.P. and ten country boats of 60 tons carrying capacity.

(d) Assuming that the boats are loaded to 60 per cent. of their capacity on an average and that each unit operates for 15 hours a day for 340 days in a year, he has calculated that the transport charges on such a unit would work upto 5-31 pies per ton mile or just under 2 pies per maund-mile, which would be only half of the lowest rail freight rate and also lower than the lowest rates at present charged by the Steamer companies.

Shri Jnani Ram: May I know if any census is taken of country boats according to the recommendations of the Committee?

Shri Santhanam: No, Sir.

Shri Jnani Ram: What steps have been taken to implement the scheme?

Shri Santhanam: I recently stated that we had a Conference and we have decided to set up a Ganga Water Board so that it will take all measures

Shri Chaliha: May I know whether any joint scheme of Indian Navigation between Assam and East Pakistan has been adopted? If so, what is the expected reduction in freight?

Shri Santhanam: There is no Governmental scheme. The joint river companies ply between Assam and East Bengal and West Bengal. They have the usual freight rates.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister stated that the scheme envisages the navigation of Brahmaputra and Ganges but in view of the fact that these two rivers have been international rivers having passed through East Pakistan, what steps have Government taken to come to any understanding with Pakistan Government as regards increasing the navigability of these two rivers?

Shri Santhanam: So far as this report is concerned, it gives us suggestions as to how to promote traffic not only between the two rivers but between sections of each river. So whether we have through navigation between Brahmaputra and Ganges is a separate question to be taken up by the Inter-Dominion Conference.

RAILWAY INCOME

*4498. **Shri Rudrappa:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total earnings of the Railways in India during the month of April, 1951, on account of the passenger traffic; and

(b) the total earnings of Railways during April, 1951 on account of goods traffic?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). Audited earnings are not yet ready. Approximate earnings of Class I Railways for April 1951 are:

Passenger.—Rs. 9,75.8 lakhs.

Goods.—Rs. 11,96.5 lakhs.

Shri Rudrappa: May I know whether there is a fall in the passenger traffic?

Shri Santhanam: No. There is increase both in passenger traffic as well as earnings.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what is the total earnings from the third class passengers?

Shri Santhanam: I have not got the breakdown between the four classes but I have got only the total for the passenger traffic.

TIMBER FROM ANDAMAN ISLANDS

*4499. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of timber brought from Andaman Islands in the years 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950 (separately)?

(b) How much was allotted to the plywood industries in those years?

(c) How much timber is expected to be exploited from the Andaman forests in the year 1951-52?

(d) What percentage of exploited Andaman timber was exported to foreign countries in the above mentioned four years?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) 1947	... 11,800 tons
1948	... 30,288 tons
1949	... 37,011 tons
1950	... 26,832 tons

(b) 1947	... Nil
1948	... 1,593 tons
1949	... 9,044 tons
1950	... 8,639 tons

(c) 61,500 tons

(d) Nil.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether timber is seasoned and treated before despatch from Andaman Islands?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want notice of this question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is there any saw mills to size the timbers?

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is one in Port Blair.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many officers trained in silviculture have been posted there?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want notice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why the timber supplied to the Plywood Industry has decreased in last year?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It all depends on the exploitation of the forest and availability of the special type of

timber that is suitable for the Plywood Industry.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are timbers directly exported to foreign countries from Andamans?

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is no export to outside except to India.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What kind of timbers we are importing from Andamas? Are they teak wood or rose wood or any other kind of wood?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The wood that is suitable for the match industry and the Plywood industry is produced there and I don't have any idea of the other wood available there.

Shri Sondhi: What is the position of the latest contract which was entered into by Government with private industry for the exploitation of the forests?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is in a fair way to conclusion.

Shri Rudrappa: Along with the deforestation, is there any scheme for afforestation also?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Recently our Joint Secretary has visited the place to advise Government with regard to conserving the resources of Andamans.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that besides the Plywood Industry there are many other kinds of timber in Andamans and they can be useful for other purposes also and is Government taking any steps to have more exploitation of that Island as far as timber is concerned?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I did not say that other varieties did not exist. They do exist and Government are trying to develop that area.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS

*4500. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer given to my supplementary question to starred question No. 3482 on 1st May, 1951 regarding cold storage plants and state the total number of cold storage plants in this country?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): The number of Cold Storage Plants in India is 80. None of these has been installed by the Government of India. The Government of India's plant in Bombay is still under erection.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the number of cold storage plants mentioned also includes plants

which are intended for preserving dead bodies in hospitals?

Shri Thirumala Rao: That has to be put to the Health Ministry.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the total cost of the 80 cold storage plants and what is their total storing capacity?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Their capacity varies from 1,000 tons to 5,000 tons.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the total capacity of all the plants?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want notice.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of our experience of frequent famines, do Government contemplate building up a chain of granaries with cold storage equipment?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, that is going too far.

IMPORT OF FOOD GRAINS

*4501. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains which have so far arrived in this country since January last; and

(b) the names of countries from which foodgrains have come?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) 13,92,000 (Thirteen lakhs ninty-two thousand) tons of foodgrains have arrived in India from 1st January to 15th May, 1951.

(b) U.S.A., Canada, Argentine, Australia, Uruguay, Burma, Thailand, Egypt, China and Pakistan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether foodgrains have also been purchased from Russia and if so, at what price in comparison with other countries?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Russia has shipped some foodgrains recently to our country but the price and other things have not yet been finally settled: they are under negotiation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On what terms and conditions are the foodgrains being sent from Russia to India?

Shri Thirumala Rao: When they are under negotiation how can I answer the question?

Shri Chattopadhyay: May I know whether the purchase price of rice from Pakistan indicates that Govern-

ment has been paying more for Pakistan rice than for rice in India?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is a question of difference in price between rice of local production and imported rice. Therefore the latter may be slightly higher.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: What was the total quantity of foodgrains expected to arrive from Pakistan up to now and what has actually arrived?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The expected arrivals from Pakistan in March, April and May were 60,313 tons and the imports for March and April have already arrived to the tune of 30,000 tons. Another, 28,000 tons are likely to arrive very soon.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: What is the amount of foodgrains received from China so far?

Shri Thirumala Rao: 42,133 tons.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: How much more is expected from them?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Just now we have concluded an agreement under which we will get another 200,000 tons.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What have been the arrivals during April and May and have they fulfilled our expectations?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is not a question of expectation month by month. We have been getting 5 lakh tons per month out of the total we have bargained for from abroad and they are coming in fairly good quantities.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there is any difference between the price of rice imported from Pakistan and Burma?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I have to compare the figures: I want notice.

चीन से आयात किया गया चावल

*४५०२. श्री जांगड़े : क्या सादर तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ए) क्या यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली में चीन से आयात किया गया चावल भारतीय चावल की तुलना में सस्ते भाव पर बिक रहा है; तथा

(बी) यदि उपरोक्त जाय (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो, इसके कारण क्या है ?

IMPORTED RICE FROM CHINA

[*4502. **Shri Jangde:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice imported from China is selling at Delhi at a cheaper rate than the Indian rice; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?]

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Issue price of China rice in Delhi which is Rs. 17/8 per md. is less than the issue price of indigenous rice from some sources such as Punjab and U.P. But the price of rice from other sources e.g. Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, would not be higher than the price at which China rice is being sold at Delhi.

(b) The reason for China rice being sold at a price less than some kind of indigenous rice is that imported coarse rice is subsidised for sale in Delhi.

Shri Kamath: Is there any truth in the press report that so far as imports from China are concerned a sudden hitch in the negotiations has developed, because the Chinese Government have asked for jute and rubber tyres in exchange for foodgrains?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is very difficult to confirm or contradict these press reports. We do not know on what basis they are circulated.

Shri S. N. Das: How does the quality of Chinese rice compare with Indian rice?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Chinese rice is now called coarse rice.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that recently an agreement was entered into with China for the import of four lakh tons of foodgrains and, if so, may I know whether that is a part of the original agreement which was entered into with China for one million tons?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): No, Sir, it is in addition to the 50,000 tons for which an agreement was originally entered into.

Shri Kamath: Have Government received any communication from the Chinese Government asking for jute and rubber tyres in exchange for foodgrains?

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is a hypothetical question. Which Government has asked for what?

Shri Kamath: The Chinese Government asking for jute and rubber tyres.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not think jute and rubber have been asked for. At any rate, I have no particular information so far.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: Is there any truth in the reports that the offers of foodgrains from Russia and China have not been fully availed of?

Shri K. M. Munshi: That is not correct.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

*4503. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the different modes of investigation carried out in cases of aircraft accidents provided in Indian Aircraft Rules.

(b) the number of aircraft accidents involving death of crew and passengers that have occurred in India during 1950-51; and

(c) the kind of investigation carried out in each of these accidents?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) The hon. Member will find the desired information in rules 72 to 76 of the Indian Aircraft Rules.

(b) 12 during 1950 and 2 during 1951 upto-date.

(c) An Inspector's investigation in all cases except one.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether in each and every case of accident involving the death of the crew and the passengers a court of enquiry is ordered?

Shri Kidwai: I have said that only in one case a court of enquiry was ordered, which means that in every case it is not ordered.

Dr. M. M. Das: What are the special conditions and circumstances which necessitate the Government ordering a court of enquiry?

Shri Kidwai: The accident showed that it required special investigation. It was not an ordinary accident and the report of the enquiry has also shown that it was not an ordinary accident.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the personnel of the court of enquiry

is appointed from outside the Government?

Shri Kidwai: The Government is competent to appoint anyone whether inside or outside the Government service.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether a court of enquiry has been ordered by the Government in the case of an accident where an Indian plane force-landed in East Bengal and four crews and passengers died?

Shri Kidwai: The competent authority to order an enquiry was the Pakistan Government and not the Indian Government.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that recently a plane crashed in Karumbakkam in Chingleput District, Madras State, and an enquiry has been instituted to inquire into the causes of this air crash?

Shri Kidwai: I do not know what accident the hon. Member refers to. If he gives notice I will be able to reply.

PERFORATED STEEL PLANKS

*4504. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how far the proposal of purchasing Perforated Steel Planks for Emergency Aerodromes from Burma has been materialised;

(b) whether the planks available in Burma have been examined and found suitable; and

(c) the total quantity of planks found in the disposals and how it was utilised?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) The total quantity of Perforated Steel Planks obtained by the Civil Aviation Department from the Disposal stocks is 6,20,000 sq. ft. The entire quantity has been utilised for providing temporary all-weather runways in the Assam and West Bengal areas.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the difference in price between new planks and old ones as charged by the Burma Government?

Shri Kidwai: But we have not purchased any from the Burma Government—how can I quote the difference?

Dr. M. M. Das: The difficulty was I could not follow the earlier answer. Now, may I know why Government consider it necessary to have more planks? Is construction of an emergency aerodrome under contemplation of Government?

Shri Kidwai: Government has to provide for emergencies—emergencies are not contemplated.

Rabi PROCUREMENT

*4505. **Shri Krishnanand Rai:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rabi procurement of food in most of the States had fallen short in the period April to May 1951 as compared to the same period in 1950, and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether some States have given specific reasons for the shortage in the current procurement and if so, what are the names of the States and their reasons?

(c) whether the State of U. P. has intimated to Government that this year it will not be able to reach the procurement target; and

(d) if so, what reasons have been given by the State?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) Procurement of Rabi grains during the period 1st April to about the close of the 1st week of May, 1951 amounted to 123,000 tons as compared to 152,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1950.

(b) Yes. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and P.E.S.U. The small shortfall according to them is due to the delayed harvest caused by untimely rains and hailstorm in March and the high prices of gram.

(c) and (d). Because of the prices of gram, they were apprehensive of a fall in procurement. They have since been empowered to regulate the movement of gram.

Shri Krishnanand Rai: Is it a fact that though the rabi crop of 1951 is far better than that of 1950 yet the procurement this year is relatively very poor?

Shri Thirumala Rao: No. My reply is self-explanatory. Because the crop is coming late into the market it is too soon to judge whether it is successful or not.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether as a result of the ban on

movements there has been any reduction in price of gram in U.P., P.E.P.S.U., and Punjab?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It was effected only very recently and we have not got any information about results as yet.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the quantity of rabi foodgrains procured in Bihar during April and May this year and the quantity of rabi grains procured last year during the corresponding period?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Bihar's target this year is 80,000 tons and procurement up to 17-5-51 was 22,968 tons.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether it is a fact that procurement has not yet begun in Rajasthan on account of want of agreement on the fixation of price between the Centre and the State Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): The Rajasthan Government wanted some increase in price. A limited increase is given consistent with the policy of relating it to all the neighbouring States.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What is the difference or margin between the market price and the controlled price in Rajasthan as compared with Gujarat?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Nowhere in the country does control exist in this commodity and therefore there can be a margin only between the procurement price and the market price.

AMENITIES ON RAILWAYS

*4506. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what amount has been set aside for amenities on Railways, each Railway separately during the year 1951-52?

(b) What are the principal items of amenities during this year?

(c) How much amount was spent during 1950-51 towards amenities by each Railway separately?

(d) What was the break up of the above amount for extension of Railway offices, new platforms and raised platforms?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). I would refer the hon. Member to the statement given at pages 32 to 33 of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget for 1951-52. This statement gives the

various categories for passenger amenity works and the amounts allotted to each Railway separately.

(c) and (d). Statements showing the information required are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXVI, annexure No. 14.]

Shri Sidhva: Does the amount of nearly Rs. 264 lakhs spent on passenger amenities during 1950-51 also include the cost of providing fans in III class compartments?

Shri Santhanam: Yes, Sir.

Shri Sidhva: May I know what is the amount spent out of this sum for providing fans in III class and also what are the other principal items of amenities that were provided out of this sum of Rs. 264 lakhs?

Shri Santhanam: All the figures for 1950-51 were given in a separate booklet called, "Amenities for Passengers". As regards 1951-52 the year has just begun and we have yet to spend—I cannot offhand give the amount spent on various items during the course of the present year which will be coming to an end on 31st March, 1952.

Shri Sidhva: My question referred only to 1950-51. The statement laid on the Table says that nearly Rs. 264 lakhs have been spent on amenities during 1950-51. I want to know the amounts spent on the various items during that period.

Shri Santhanam: The figures given on pages 32 and 33 of the Explanatory Memorandum are close approximations arrived at the date when that Memorandum was prepared. When the accounts are closed the final figures will be known.

TRAWLERS FOR CATCHING FISH

*4507. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of trawlers for catching sea fish at Bombay?

(b) What is the quantity and value of fish collected during 1949 and 1950 through these trawlers?

(c) What is the recurring and maintenance cost of these trawlers?

(d) What is the staff with their salaries?

(e) What is the nationality of the skippers of the trawlers?

(f) Has any proposal been made by Japanese skippers to bring trawlers at their own cost and ply on the coastal waters of Saurashtra?

(g) If so, have Government considered the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):
(a) Two.

(b) The quantities of fish caught by the two motor trawlers during the financial years 1949-50 and 1950-51 and the amounts realised from the sale of fish are as follows:

1949-50.—136 tons 15½ cwts. (3,720 mds. 37 srs.) of fish. Amount realised Rs. 83,601/2/- gross.

1950-51.—195 tons 15 cwts. 1 qr. 23 lbs. (5,315 mds.) of fish. Amount realised Rs. 1,12,793/3/- gross.

(c) Recurring cost on account of pay and allowances of staff is about Rs. 1,06,770 and maintenance cost is about Rs. 1,11,422 per annum.

(d) Each trawler is manned by a crew of 12 including the skipper. A statement giving the details of the staff and salaries drawn by them is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXVI, annexure No. 15.]

(e) They are Britishers.

(f) Yes.

(g) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether these two trawlers are working to full capacity and still the catch is not big and, if not, may I know what is the reason why these trawlers are not worked to full capacity?

Shri Thirumala Rao: This is an experimental station run by the Government in order to charter the seas to gather information regarding deep-sea fishing conditions: as to where fish is available, where the fish migrate to, and all that. It is also being utilised to catch fish. In view of these facts an amount of loss is necessarily expected in the venture.

Shri Sidhva: May I know since how long this experiment is being carried out and these trawlers have been working? And is it not a fact that last year the hon. Minister stated that the losses will be reduced this year in view of certain improvements that were going to be introduced? May I know whether that has been taken into consideration?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We are trying to reduce our expenditure and increase our income, but as it is in the process of being carried out I cannot give any final figures just now.

Shri Sondhi: Is it a fact that against an investment of Rs. 11 lakhs the return in the catch of fish in 1948-49 was only Rs. 67,000 and Rs. 86,000 in 1949-50 with a loss of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs every year?

Shri Thirumala Rao: No, Sir. There is a jumbling up of figures here. The capital expenditure involved in buying a big trawler was about Rs. 10 lakhs, but as this trawler was found useless after some time, three years ago it was sold away and there was some loss on that account.

Shri Sidhva: May I know.....

Shri Sondhi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is no use going into deep-sea fishing now. I am calling the next question.

RICE AND POTATOES IN NAGA HILLS

*4508. **Shri Amolakh Chand:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Naga Hills region is very rich in vegetation of various types and the villages there are surplus in rice and potatoes?

(b) Are these surplus rice, potatoes, oranges, apples and apricots exported and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) Is it a fact that export is hampered on account of defective communications?

(d) What steps, if any, have Government taken to fully exploit this region for grow more food purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) The Naga Hills region is rich in forest vegetation of various types. The region is surplus in respect of potatoes, but deficit in rice.

(b) Of the commodities mentioned by the hon. Member, only potatoes and oranges are exported in appreciable quantities from the Naga Hills region.

(c) The lack of communications in the interior is a handicap for exports.

(d) Steps have been taken to subsidise and encourage terrace cultivation of rice in the region through improved seeds, irrigation projects, fertilizers, etc.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know, Sir, the amount that Government propose to give for the development of rice?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is included in the total subsidy which the Central Government gives to the Assam Gov-

ernment and it is for them to utilise that amount. The break-up is not exactly known to me.

Shri Amolakh Chand: Is it a fact, Sir, that there is no dearth of human power to exploit and increase the growth of potatoes and fruits?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I do not think there is any dearth of human power.

Shri Chaliha: May I know, Sir, what quantity of rice is imported into Naga Hills from Manipur and from the plains of Assam every month?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want notice of that question.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Has there been any sampling survey, or crop-cutting, of paddy crops in the Naga Hills?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want notice: I have to get the information from the Assam Government.

ALFALFA

*4509. **Shri Amolakh Chand:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to popularise "Alfalfa" as a diet supplement in India?

(b) How much "Alfalfa" is being imported into India from the U.S.A.?

(c) Has any experimental research laboratory examined the vitamin qualities of "Alfalfa"?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Alfalfa or what is commonly known as Lucerne grown practically in every part of the country as a fodder crop and is generally fed to horses. No attempt has however been made to popularise Alfalfa as a diet supplement for human beings.

(b) It is not imported because it is commonly grown all over in the country.

(c) Yes. The vitamin contents have been investigated in England and are published in *Encyclopaedia of Veterinary Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics* by George H. Wooldridge, Vol. 1, Veterinary Medicine, Page 381. According to this book Lucerne fresh is rich in Vitamins A, B1 and E and has also some traces of Vitamin D.

Shri Amolakh Chand: What is the annual production of 'Alfalfa' in India?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is so widespread that it is not possible to make an estimate of its growth.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether any attempt has been made by Government to popularise 'Alfalfa' as cattle fodder?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We are informed that it is a particular favourite of horses and we have not made any special effort.

Shri Amolakh Chand: Is it a fact that in foreign countries, especially in America, 'Alfalfa' is being used as food for human consumption and if so, has the Government of India taken any steps to utilise the vast produce, as is stated by the hon. Minister, for human consumption?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The Government of India have not yet undertaken any investigation as to the quality of this as food for human consumption.

COMMUNICATIONS IN NAGA HILLS

*4510. **Shri Amolakh Chand:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether village Khonoma has been connected with a road from Dimapur—Imphal Road;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said road has been constructed entirely by Nagas of the surrounding villages without any help from the Government; and

(c) whether Government are intending to improve the communication in the Naga Hills and if so, by what time do they expect to complete it?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): Pending collection of information, may I answer this question?

Mr. Speaker: Is he ready at this stage?

Shri Sri Prakasa: Yes, Sir.

(a) Khonoma is another name for Kohima and there is a narrow road from Kohima to the neighbouring village, which has been constructed by the Nagas themselves.

(b) There are many similar roads in the Naga land that have also been constructed by the Nagas.

(c) The task is a very difficult and a very extensive one, but Government are taking all steps to improve these

Hills by opening up many communications.

Dr. Deshmukh: On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Minister reading the reply, or is he giving a reply only from memory?

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Dr. Deshmukh: The point of order is this. I believe it is the practice that all replies to questions are written down and they are based on definite information supplied by the Secretariat. I would like to know whether it is in order for the hon. Minister to give any reply that comes to his mind without the text being before him.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Before the hon. Member proceeds in that manner, he must know that the hon. Minister was replying to the question as he had something to do with and knows first-hand, a good deal about Assam. It is not to be presumed that information stated orally is not based on facts. It may be that written information also may be wrong and oral information may be correct. Therefore, no point of order arises. The House, instead of taking answers to questions in a light manner, should better be bent upon having the real information, from whatever source it may be available. That would be the proper attitude to be adopted during Question-hour.

Dr. Deshmukh: Then the difference between the original question and the supplementaries is eliminated.

Shri Amolakh Chand: In view of the fact that the Naga people have constructed roads in the Naga Hills without any grant or subsidy from the Government of India or the Assam Government, do Government propose to help them with some subsidy, so that they may connect the other places also by road?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The Naga people are a very disciplined and a very well organised people. They have done lots of things in their villages and their territory for their own good, including the running of electrical installations the Americans had left behind, from which they are supplying electricity to the neighbouring villages. They have established their own courts and their own schools and have constructed many roads themselves.

So far as Government is concerned, the Central Government are giving the Assam Government a fair amount of money so that the tribal areas including the Naga hills could be developed.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS CARRIED BY AIRCRAFTS

*4511. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state what was the amount of freight carried and what was the number of passenger traffics by air in India in the years 1949, 1950 and 1951?

(b) How many new passenger services and freight services were introduced during this period?

(c) How many new aerodromes were constructed and in how many better facilities for landing were provided during the last two years?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). I place on the Table three sets of statements giving the desired information. [See Appendix XXVI, annexure No. 16.]

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: A number of services for which temporary licences were issued (e.g., Gauhati-Balurghat, Calcutta-Mohanbari and Kumbhigram-Jorhat-Mohanbari) were closed after a few weeks or months. Why were these services not continued?

Shri Kidwai: The hon. Member knows well why they were not continued.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: There are certain lines on which only freight service is provided and not passenger service—just as Calcutta and Agartala. Why is there no passenger service?

Shri Kidwai: There is also a passenger service—if the hon. Member goes through the statement he will find it.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Excepting one line, where the night service was found useful and profitable, it has not been extended to other lines. May I know why?

Shri Kidwai: I have not been able to follow the question.

SUGAR POSITION IN DELHI

*4512. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the reduction in the supply of sugar is likely to affect the existing quota of sugar in Delhi?

(b) What is the amount allotted to the establishments and what is the amount distributed to the consumers?

(c) How is the reduction in the quota of the establishment likely to affect the level of prices in the open market?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) There is no reduction in the supply of sugar to Delhi.

(b) Ration card holders—1,589 tons per month.

Establishments etc.—544 tons per month.

(c) A minor cut in the quota of establishments is not likely to affect the prevailing price of crystal sugar in the open market.

Short Notice Question and Answer

FOOD PROCUREMENT AND PRODUCTION IN COOCH BEHAR

Shri Barman: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a resolution passed at a meeting dated the 7th May, 1951 by the Committee of Action in Cooch-Behar (West Bengal) wherein the statement made by the hon. Minister on the 28th April, 1951 regarding food production in Cooch Behar last year, has been challenged and controverted?

(b) Is it a fact that armed police is being utilised in breaking granaries of agriculturists and procurement is being done to the last grain, as alleged in that resolution and as alleged in memorials to the Prime Minister of India submitted by the agriculturists of the district and if so, is the law and order position being affected by such actions?

(c) Is the statement that food should be rushed in sufficiently to meet the acute shortage correct, and if so, what steps have Government taken in the matter?

(d) Has the Executive Enquiry into the firing incident considered the food situation incidentally, and if so, what is their report?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) Government have not seen any such resolution but the figures relating to production in Cooch-Behar given by the hon. Home Minister in his statement in the House on the 28th April were based on the results of the crop survey carried out by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The food position in Cooch-Behar has definitely improved. The population covered by Government distribution is now over 106,000 against

only 20,000 last month. Stocks of rice in Cooch-Behar are now over 60,000 mds. against 41,000 mds. last month. The number of Government distribution centres has also increased from 43 to 70. Sufficient supplies are being arranged to Cooch-Behar by the West Bengal Government and during the last one month 27,000 mds. of rice and 1,000 mds. of wheat had moved to Cooch-Behar. A further supply of 25,000 mds. of rice is being arranged.

(d) The Divisional Commissioner who conducted the executive enquiry into the firing incident only recorded facts regarding (i) changes in the price level of rice in different parts of Cooch-Behar, (ii) the stock position on different dates and (iii) what the Deputy Commissioner had attempted to do; but he did not make any specific enquiry about the food position viz procurement and distribution, and he did not come to any finding about the food situation.

Mr. Speaker: I would again and again earnestly request the hon. Members who are trying to carry on conversation inside the House not to do so. It interferes not only with my hearing of the questions but those Members who feel interested in hearing the answers to questions lose the opportunity of following what is stated and what is not stated. When hon. Members wish to carry on conversation, there is the lobby and they can go there and talk as much as they like, but not here in the House. It is not nice nor is it dignified that while questions and answers are being dealt with or any matter is being discussed, hon. Members may go on talking so loudly as to interfere with everybody. I would request them to keep absolutely mum inside the House except when they have to speak.

Shri Barman: Though it has been stated by the hon. Shri Rajagopalachari (which appeared in the papers on the 6th April) that one-fifth of the cultivable land in Cooch-Behar remained fallow during the last cultivation season, it is controverted in that resolution that the proportion will be one-third. What are the reasons for these cultivable lands remaining fallow last year and what steps have Government taken so that the lands do not remain fallow this year?

Shri K. M. Munshi: This question is not germane to the subject-matter of the question. I should like to have notice of it.

Shri Barman: Have the Government got the figures of procurement this year as compared to the procurement

of the last year, and may I know whether there was less out-turn of crop this year but the procurement figure has gone up to a large extent? Has that any connection with the food scarcity there?

Shri K. M. Munshi: This is also a question of which no notice has been given to me. I do not know the procurement figures. If the hon. Member puts a specific question I can get the information from the West Bengal Government.

Shri Barman: Have the Government any information as regards the price that is ruling now in the different subdivisions, as compared to 20th April, that is the time when this incident occurred?

Shri K. M. Munshi: The hon. Member will remember that I do not know all the details about Cooch-Behar except such as I have got from the West Bengal Government in pursuance of his question.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the Central Government issue any instructions regarding the plan and method of procurement in the different States and whether they receive any reports from time to time and examine them to see whether that plan and method has been followed up or not?

Shri K. M. Munshi: The procurement methods are adopted by each State suited to its conditions. But naturally they take the permission of the Centre before enforcing them. And reports also are received almost weekly about the progress of the whole State, not of any particular district.

Shri Chattopadhyay: May I know whether the stock position of food-grains in Cooch-Behar has increased considerably and a larger number of people have been brought under ration after the shooting incident took place?

Shri K. M. Munshi: In my reply I stated that the population covered by government distribution is now over 1,06,000 against only 20,000 last month, that the number of the shops has increased from 43 to 70, and that the stocks of rice have also increased from 41,000 mds. to over 60,000 mds.

Shri Chattopadhyay: I was asking whether the stock position has improved and more people have been brought under ration after the shooting incident took place.

Shri K. M. Munshi: What I am mentioning are the facts after the shooting incident.

Shri A. C. Guha: Has the Government received any report about the failure of the aus crop there?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have not received any report. If there is one, I do not know of any.

Shri A. C. Guha: Has there been any complaint of non-availability of seeds for the next crop?

Shri K. M. Munshi: You mean for the whole State of West Bengal?

Shri A. C. Guha: For Cooch-Behar.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have no such report with me.

Shri A. C. Guha: Has there been any clash between the procurement party and the villagers?

Shri K. M. Munshi: After the incident?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, after the incident.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not know of any. No such report has been received.

Shri A. C. Guha: Has Government received any report from the Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Talukdar, about the incident? Has there been any formal report from that officer to Government?

Shri K. M. Munshi: As I pointed out, I am not aware of any clash or any such incident after the main Cooch-Behar firing.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether Government have received any formal report from the Divisional Commissioner who conducted the enquiry, about that incident?

Shri K. M. Munshi: No. So far the report has not come to the Government of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: Why has it not come?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us not go into that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

POTATO CULTIVATION AND CONSUMPTION

*4513. **Pandit Munishwar Prasad Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the acreage of Potato cultivation in India Statewise in the year 1951 and what was the acreage in 1949 and 1950?

(b) What is our yearly consumption of potato?

(c) What was the price of potato per maund in 1949, 1950 and what is the price in 1951?

(d) How has the price affected production?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) A statement giving the State-wise acreage under potatoes during 1948-49 and 1949-50 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXVI, and annexure No. 17.]

Similar information for 1950-51 is not yet available.

(b) It is estimated that out of the total production of potatoes and imports into India 83.6 per cent. is kept for human consumption, of which 10 per cent. is wasted. On this basis the consumption of potatoes in 1949-50 is estimated at about 1,121,000 tons.

(c) The price per maund of 'safed' variety of potatoes in Patna, the most important market for this crop, during 1949, 1950 and 1951 (January—April) was Rs. 13-8-6, Rs. 11-6-7 and Rs. 7-10-0 respectively.

(d) The production of potatoes in India during 1948-49 and 1949-50 was 1,306,000 tons and 1,474,000 tons respectively. Thus the lower average price during the latter year did not lead to decreased production. No conclusions can be drawn regarding 1950-51, since data regarding production are not yet available.

RICE-HULLING SYSTEM

***4514. Shri Barman:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government asked an expert to investigate the rice-hulling system in India in the beginning of 1950?

(b) If so, what are the salient parts of his report?

(c) What are the merits and demerits of the huller and sheller types of rice-mills and which type the expert recommended to improve rice in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the salient points of the Honorary Adviser's report as well as the merits and demerits of the sheller and huller type of rice mills and his suggestions to improve rice milling in India, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXVI, annexure No. 18.]

SILIGURI NORTH STATION BUILDING

***4515. Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of constructing the Siliguri North Station building; and

(b) whether there has been a crack all through the building within a very short period?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Rs. 4.92 lakhs.

(b) Cracks have appeared along crumple joints provided in this building as an earthquake proof measure. Though there is nothing unusual in the appearance of these cracks and no structural defect has been caused thereby, the matter is being investigated.

PRICES OF RICE

***4516. Shri A. C. Guha :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the average price of rice in open market in the urban and rural areas of the districts of Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar and Nadia in the last two weeks of April and at present;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from those districts for the introduction of rationing; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) The average price of rice during the last two weeks of April 1951 was Rs. 41 to Rs. 55/6/- in Cooch-Bihar, Rs. 25/13/- to Rs. 28/6/- in Nadia, Rs. 24/3/- to Rs. 29/14/- in Murshidabad and Rs. 30 to Rs. 37/10/- in Jalpaiguri.

The latest prices reported are Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 in Cooch-Bihar Rs. 26/4/- to Rs. 28/12/- in Nadia, Rs. 24 to Rs. 32 in Murshidabad and Rs. 35 in Jalpaiguri.

(b) Yes.

(c) Action in this matter is primarily for the West Bengal Government to take. They have been advised by Government of India that they should immediately send sufficient quantities of foodgrains from their own stocks to all these affected areas. They have now completed necessary arrangements for extending modified rationing to all districts wherever the retail market price of rice happens to rise above

Rs. 25 per md. They have also made provision to serve a total population of 18.4 lakhs under modified rationing throughout the State and they have made an allotment of 282,035 mds. of rice for the purpose. The scale of ration under modified rationing is 1½ seers per week per adult and 1 seer per week per child below 8 years.

PROCUREMENT OF FOOD GRAINS

✓ *4517. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of food grains internally procured so far in different States during the current year; and

(b) in what States they are short or in excess of the targets fixed and by what quantities?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) A statement showing the quantities procured from 1-1-1951 to about the 10th May 1951 is placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix XXVI, annexure No. 19.]

(b) It will be appreciated that it is too early to make an estimate as 8 months remain to complete the targets.

FOOD FOR MYSORE

*4518. **Shri Ethirajulu Naidu:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of food asked for by the Government of Mysore for the year 1950-51;

(b) the allocation made by the Government of India and the deliveries so far effected; and

(c) the rations allowed per adult in the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) For 1951 Mysore Government have asked for a quota of 174,000 tons.

(b) The ceiling quota fixed for Mysore for 1951 is 75,000 tons and against this 25,700 tons have actually been despatched by the middle of May, 1951.

(c) The daily adult ration for rice eaters is 9 ozs. and for millet eaters (labour) 10 ozs. Heavy manual labour gets 13 ozs.

FOOD GRAINS UNDER TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PAKISTAN

*4519. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of food that was expected to

arrive and that has actually arrived in India by now after the trade agreement with Pakistan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the reply to Starred Question No. 4392 given on 22nd May 1951.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN BIHAR

*4520. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land under tobacco cultivation in the State of Bihar during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951;

(b) the production of tobacco during these years; and

(c) the total quantity of tobacco consumed in the State of Bihar during these years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) and (b). The area and production of tobacco in Bihar during 1948-49 and 1949-50 were as under:

	Area (Thousand acres)	Production (Thousand tons)
1948-49	61	20
1949-50	55	16

Similar information for 1950-51 is not yet available.

(c) The quantity of tobacco consumed in Bihar during 1949-50 and 1950-51 (six months from April to September, 1950) is estimated at about 24,000 tons and 12,000 tons respectively. Similar figures for 1948-49 are not available.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN VINDHYA PRADESH

*4521. **Babu Gopinath Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the failure of recent crops in Vindhya Pradesh;

(b) the extent of scarcity areas caused by this failure; and

(c) what steps that are being taken by Government to ensure that starvation cases do not occur, principally amongst the members of the Aboriginal Tribes and landless peasants?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) The damage recently in Vindhya Pradesh to Kharif crops is from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. and to Rabi crops about 25 per cent.

(b) The scarcity areas are the Shahdol and Sidhi districts.

(c) Since January 1951 the Local Administration have despatched about 15,000 maunds of foodgrains to the affected districts from other areas in Vindhya Pradesh. A further quantity of 50,000 maunds is being rushed before the rains for storage and distribution during the rainy season. Relief works have also been opened at several places.

SIRONCHA-BHOPALAPATTAM ROAD

*4522. **Shri Kannamwar:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) what amount the Government of India are going to allot for the construction of Sironcha-Bhopalapattam road in the secluded tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh out of Central Road Fund and Central Reserve Fund; and

(b) what amount has been spent on road development during the last three years in the Tribal areas of Sironcha Tehsil in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) None. The State Government have not submitted any proposal for financing the construction of this road from the Central Road Fund.

(b) The Government of India have no information, as this is a matter which is primarily the concern of the State Government.

NEW TYPE OF FERTILISERS

*4523. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 4056 on the 11th May 1951 regarding new type of fertilisers and state whether the Regional Agricultural Production Commissioner is already taking interest in the new fertiliser?

(b) Is it a fact that the fertiliser had been experimented in Chembur and if so, with what result?

(c) Do Government intend to publish the full report of the Regional Agricultural Production Commissioner?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) Yes. It is understood that the Regional Agricultural Production Commissioner (Shri Kalidas Sawhney) has made some preliminary enquiries about this new fertiliser.

(b) Yes. But no satisfactory proof was available with regard to the

assertion of Dr. Dixit that the crop was irrigated by sea water.

(c) That will depend upon the result of the enquiries being made by the Regional Agricultural Production Commissioner.

AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS UNDER POINT FOUR PROGRAMME

*4524. **Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any Agricultural specialists have been assigned to India by the U. S. Agriculture Department in connection with Point Four Programme?

(b) If so, to what specific spheres of development activities have they been attached and in what way are their services being utilised?

(c) What are the benefits, if any, so far accrued to the programmes these specialists have undertaken since their inauguration?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Of four experts who have arrived one is attached to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as Extension Adviser, another to the Central Tractor Organisation to advise on the maintenance and servicing of tractors and implements for land reclamation, the third to the I.C.A.R. as an Agronomist and the fourth who has just arrived is proceeding to the I.V.R.I., Izatnagar to advise on the manufacture of biological products and vaccine through modern processes and equipment.

The experts have been visiting the different States, on request, and advising them on problems concerning the subjects in which they specialise. One of the experts organised a Training School during November-December 1950 and gave training to 134 tractor operators in the servicing and maintenance of all types of tractors and tractor-drawn implements. Two other such training courses are being organised by him for the benefit of technical officers of the Central Tractor Organisation and Agriculture Engineers from the States.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

*4526. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been invited to participate in an international exhibition organised by the National Agriculture Advisory Service of the British Ministry of Agriculture;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the invitation; and

(c) what kind of exhibits are likely to be sent to the exhibition?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SEED MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES

***4525. Shri Sanjivayya:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance, either by way of subsidies or loans, was given to the State Government of Madras for organising seed multiplication and distribution schemes during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what amount?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) Yes.

(b) The grants given in 1949-50 and 1950-51 are Rs. 25,38,034 and 4,93,324 respectively.

POST OFFICES IN PURNEA DISTRICT

***4528. Saikh Mohiuddin:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in the district of Purnea (North Bihar) which have got telegraphic arrangements;

(b) the number of post offices in the district of Purnea (North Bihar) which have got Savings Bank Accounts facilities; and

(c) the number of post offices in the district of Purnea where National Savings Certificates are sold?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) 12.

(b) 46.

(c) 46.

TRANSPORT FOR SAL WOOD

***4529. Saikh Mohiuddin:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to transport difficulty a great quantity of Sal wood is lying at Jugbani Railway Station (A.R.) since a long time; and

(b) what is the quantity of wood that has been transported from Jugbani in the month of January, 1951, February, 1951, March, 1951, and April, 1951?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) No; there was not a single wagon load

of Sal wood awaiting² despatch at Jugbani on 10-5-1951.

(b) The wood transported from Jugbani was:

In January 1951 ... 42 wagon loads.

In February 1951 ... 48 wagon loads.

In March 1951 ... 54 wagon loads.

In April 1951 ... 42 wagon loads.

SUGAR

***4530. Dr. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of sugar stocks available on the 1st May, 1951;

(b) the amount of sugar released since 1st January, 1951 to 30th April, 1951;

(c) was any reduction in the rations of sugar in Delhi ordered and if so, by whom;

(d) for how many days the cut was in force and when it was restored;

(e) whether it is proposed to increase the quota to various States in view of larger stocks; and

(f) have Government any idea of profits made by the industry as a result of permission to sell in open market the quantity of sugar above the minimum production and if so what is it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) 6,69,000 tons.

(b) 3,76,300 tons.

(c) Yes, by Delhi Administration.

(d) For a day. The cut was immediately restored and ration card-holders were allowed to get the quantity reimbursed during the same week or during the next week.

(e) No.

(f) Government cannot give any exact idea of the profits earned by dealers in free market sales.

BURMA RICE

***4531. Dr. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the well known qualities of rice in Burma;

(b) what were the prices quoted for each variety of Burmese rice;

(c) what is the quality purchased and at what rate and what quantity;

(d) what is the landed cost of each variety per maund;

(e) what is the quality, quantity and landed cost per maund of rice imported from Pakistan; and

(f) how do prices for Pakistan and Burma rice compare with rice obtained from other countries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) The well known qualities of Burma rice are:

Ngasein small mills special 42 per cent.

Ngasein small mills quality 38 per cent.

Meedon bazaar quality 38 per cent.

Sugandhi 32 per cent.

Ekraine	} 32 per cent.
Bingala	
Zeera	
Cheduba	

Milchar No. 1 and 2 (Par-boiled) 8 per cent.

Milchar No. 1 and 2 (Full-boiled) 12 per cent.

Brokens.

(b) The prices fixed for different varieties of Burma rice by the State Agriculture Marketing Board, Burma, for export in 1950 were as under:

Ngasein small mills special 42 per cent.—£ 40 per ton.

Ngasein small mills quality 38 per cent.—£ 41 per ton.

Meedon bazaar quality 38 per cent.—£ 41 per ton.

Sugandhi 32 per cent.—£ 42 per ton.

Ekraine, Bingala, Zeera, Cheduba 32 per cent.—£ 42 per ton.

Milchar No. 1 (Par-boiled)—£41 per ton.

Milchar No. 2 (Par-boiled)—£41/10 per ton.

Milchar (Full-boiled)—£41 per ton.

Brokens—£ 27/13/4 per ton.

(c) The qualities purchased in 1950 consisted mainly of small Mills Special, Milchar, Small Mills Quality and Full Boiled quality. The qualities to be shipped in 1951 are under negotiation at present.

(d) The landed cost is roughly the price of rice of each quality plus

£ 3/10/- per ton representing expenses on supervision at the port of loading, steamer freight and expenses at the port of discharge.

(e) and (f). It will not be in public interest at this stage to furnish the information asked for.

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

***4532. Dr. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contracts for 4 million tons of foodgrains have been entered into for import during the current year;

(b) what are the countries with which these contracts are made; and

(c) what is the landed cost per maund of each variety of the foodgrains from each of the countries and what is the quality purchased?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) to (c). The attention of the hon. member is invited to the information given in reply to starred question No. 4391 by Prof. S. L. Saksena on 22-5-1951.

INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONES

***4533. Shri A. Joseph:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in the years 1950 and 1951 for installation of telephones from the following cities and towns:

(i) Vijayavada; (ii) Cocanada; (iii) Masulipatam; (iv) Guntur; (v) Rajahmundry; (vi) Vizagapatam; and (vii) Ellore; and

(b) how many were sanctioned?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXVI, annexure No. 20.]

PETROL RATIONING

***4534. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to reintroduce petrol rationing; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and whether petrol will be rationed all over the country?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). No, there is no intention to reintroduce petrol rationing unless there is any serious interruption in the flow of supplies from abroad. There are no grounds at present to believe that supplies of petrol from abroad would be seriously interrupted.

MADRAS-CALCUTTA NATIONAL HIGHWAY

***4535. Shri Kala Venkatarao:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the scheme to divert the Madras-Calcutta National Highway in East and West Godavary districts and construct Bridges on the Gautami and Vasista branches of the river Godavari has been sanctioned?

(b) What is the estimated cost?

(c) Have the detailed estimates for the Bridge at Alamur been sanctioned and approved?

(d) Are tenders being called?

(e) What is the present stage of the work?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 215 lakhs..

(c) The detailed estimates have been technically approved.

(d) Tenders will be called for by the Madras Government.

(e) Preliminary Protective and training works are in progress.

BILLS FROM HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT

325. Shri Ganamukhi: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state what is the number of Bills received from Hyderabad Government in respect of (i) labour Bills, (ii) Bills relating to monetary measures, (iii) Bills relating to Local Self Government, and (iv) other Bills?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): The Hyderabad Government have submitted 22 bills of which (i) 2 relate to labour; (ii) 1 relates to monetary measures; (iii) 3 relate to Local Self Government; and (iv) 16 relate to other matters.

FLOOR AREA PER PASSENGER SEAT

326. Shri Kshudiram Mahata: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the floor area per passenger seat in the four different classes of the Railway?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): The floor area per passenger seat in the four different classes of Railway Compartments is given below:

Particulars	Class	Floor area per passenger seat square ft.	
		1939-40 Schedule	1949-50 Schedule
In each Compartment.	I	16.7	20
-do	II	8.9	12.6
-do	Inter	7.6	9.7
-do	III	5.7	7.5

INFLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES CARRIED BY AIRCRAFTS

327. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any list of inflammable or dangerous substances that are not permitted to be carried by aircrafts; and

(b) if so, (i) the main items or heads in the list, and (ii) the arrangements existing in aerodromes for enforcing this rule?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The information will be found in Notice to Airmen, No. 7 of 1951, of which a copy is attached. [See Appendix XXVI, annexure No. 21.]

(ii) Staff of the Civil Aviation Department carry out spot checks.

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN AFGHANISTAN AND INDIA

328. Shri Sidhva: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any agreement has been reached between Governments of Afghanistan and India to start an air service between these two countries?

(b) If so, on what route will the proposed air line operate?

(c) What company will operate this route and what will be the passenger fare between Delhi and Kabul?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). The question of the establishment of an air service between India and Afghanistan and the route on which it should be operated are at present under consideration.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

329. Dr. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway accidents that took place since 1st January, 1951;

(b) what were the places at which these accidents took place and what is

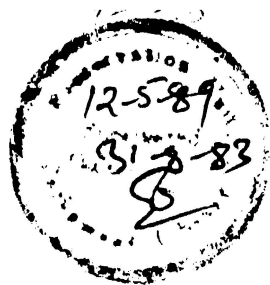
the estimated damage to railway property; and

(c) what were the number of deaths and number of injured in each accident and what were the causes of each accident?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) to (c). A statement showing the information required is attached. [See Appendix XXVI, annexure No. 22.]

The information furnished is in respect of all serious accidents to trains carrying passengers, i.e., all accidents attended with loss of human life and/or grievous hurt and/or damage to railway property to the value of approximately over Rs. 20,000.

Friday, 25th May, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

Third Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950-51

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THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Friday, 25th May, 1951

The House met at Half Past Eight
of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-38 A.M.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): Does the ruling that you gave a little while ago on the point raised by Dr. Deshmukh mean that there is no guarantee of a written answer being absolutely reliable and correct?

Mr. Speaker: It does not mean that. Hon. Members need not read much more into any answers, bereft of the context and the occasion on which they are made.

Shri S. C. Samanta (West Bengal): On the 18th May last at the end of the question hour I made a complaint that my question No. 4259 was answered by a different Ministry and that it was done without my knowledge. On a reference to the records I find that the Assistant Secretary of the Parliament Secretariat had informed me of the same by a letter of the 8th May. I am sorry, Sir, for the oversight.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Before the House proceeds with any other business. I would like to inform hon. Members that Mirza M. A. Beg has requested for leave of absence under Article 101(4) of the Constitution till the end of the current session.

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Is it the pleasure of the House to grant him leave?

The leave was granted.

CONSTITUTION (FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Constitution of India.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): May I ask the Leader of the House whether he is in a position to state definitely as to when he will move for the consideration of the Bill as reported by the Select Committee, and further, whether the consideration of the present Bill before the House, namely the Representation of the People (No. 2) Bill will be interrupted so as to enable discussion to be taken up on that Bill?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. It is not our desire to interrupt the consideration of the Representation of the People Bill. As soon as that is over I hope the House will take up this other one.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): Will it be possible for you, Sir, to give the time-table for the discussion of the Constitution Amendment Bill so that we might know on what date it is likely to come and how long it will take? May I know when will the consideration stage be started, how long the general discussion take and when the clause by clause consideration will be taken up?

Mr. Speaker: It is difficult for me to say that, unless the House authorizes me to lay down a time limit on the programme, which, I myself would not like to take unless the House is

[Mr. Speaker]

completely unanimous on that point. Now as regards the other thing, the hon. Leader of the House has just said that the Constitution Amendment Bill will be taken up after this Bill is finished. So when that Bill will be taken depends entirely upon the will of the Members of this House.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (NO. 2) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Representation of the People (No. 2) Bill. Clauses upto 130 were disposed of yesterday when the House adjourned for an informal discussion of the amendments tabled on the remaining clauses with the hon. the Minister of Law. The House will now take up clause No. 131. I should like to know how the position stands today.

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): We have finished the whole thing except one or two clauses, which I would request to be held over.

Mr. Speaker: Then I shall follow the same procedure. I shall call the particular clause and any hon. Member who wishes to move an amendment will kindly invite my attention to it.

Clause 131 was added to the Bill.

Clause 132.—(Penalty of illegal hiring)

श्री भट्ट : इस पर चर्चा मुलतवी कर कर दी जाय, क्योंकि इस का सम्बन्ध १२२ से है। इसलिए १२२ पर जब तल चर्चा न हो जाय तब तक इस पर चर्चा न की जाय।

[**Shri Bhatt (Bombay):** Further consideration of clause 132 may be postponed as it is related to clause 122. So long as clause 122 is not taken up this clause also may not be taken up.]

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Law Minister heard what the hon. Member has stated? He wishes that further consideration of clause 132 be postponed and be taken along with clause 122.

Dr. Ambedkar: I agree that it may be held over.

Clause 133 was added to the Bill.

Clause 134 was also added to the Bill.

Clause 135.—(Other offences)

Amendment made:

After part (a) of sub-clause (1) of clause 135, insert the following:

“(aa) fraudulently defaces, destroys or removes any list, notice or other document affixed by or under the authority of a Returning Officer; or”.

—[**Dr. Ambedkar**]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 135, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 135, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 136.—(Special provisions for complaint)

Amendment made:

For clause 136, substitute the following clause:

“136. Prosecution regarding certain offences.—(1) If the Election Commission or a Regional Commissioner appointed under clause (4) of article 324 or the Chief Electoral Officer of the State has reason to believe that any offence punishable under section 128, or under section 133 or under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 135 has been committed in reference to any election within a State, it shall be the duty of the Election Commission, the Regional Commissioner or the Chief Electoral Officer, as the case may be, to cause such inquiries to be made and such prosecutions to be instituted as the circumstances of the case may appear to it or him to require

(2) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 128 or under section 133 or under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 135 unless there is a complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Election Commission or a Regional Commissioner appointed under clause (4) of article 324 or the Chief Electoral Officer of the State concerned.”

—[**Dr. Ambedkar**]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That Clause 136, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 136, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Dr. Ambedkar: There are no amendments to clauses Nos. 137 to 143.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): With regard to clause 139, unless clauses 122 to 124 are disposed of, it will be difficult to dispose it of. You have been pleased to hold over clauses 122 to 124, and clause 139 has relation to those clauses.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants clause 139 to be held over?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the motion in a different way then.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): I suppose it will be open to move for an addition of a new clause i.e., clause 132A later on, because that will also depend upon some previous clauses. I would like to add a new clause.

Mr. Speaker: In case it does not contravene the previous decision of the House, the hon. Member is entitled to move it. I will put the motion in a different form now.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 137 and 138 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 140 to 143 were added to the Bill.

Clause 144.—(*Disqualification for being an election agent*)

Dr. Ambedkar: I beg to move:

In clause 144, omit the words "or a polling agent".

Shri Iyyunni (Travancore-Cochin): I have also an amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Has he anything to say on this amendment? We will come to his amendment later.

Dr. Ambedkar: It is his amendment which I am moving.

Shri Iyyunni: My amendment is that in the marginal heading to clause 144, the words "or polling agent" be omitted, and that in clause 144 also the words "polling agent" be omitted.

Dr. Ambedkar: Marginal headings will be corrected afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: I am not putting the marginal headings at all to the House. Hon. Members will have noticed that

I am dropping out the marginal headings. That is the business of the draftsmen. It is not part of the statute. The question is:

In clause 144, omit the words "or a polling agent".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 144, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 144, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 145 was added to the Bill.

Clause 146.—(*Casual vacancies in Council of States*)

Amendment made:

In clause 146, for the words "the members of the Legislative Assembly or electoral college concerned" occurring in line 5, substitute the following:

"the elected members of the Legislative Assembly or the members of the electoral college concerned."

—[*Dr. Ambedkar*]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 146, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 146, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 147, 148 and 149 were added to the Bill.

Clause 150.—(*Vacancies in State Legislative Councils*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: An amendment was agreed that the election shall be held within four months. But, that is not here on the paper. Therefore, I would beg of you to hold over this clause.

Dr. Ambedkar: It was not accepted, I believe. My record does not show that. Let the amendment be moved, whatever it is.

Sardar Sochet Singh: (P.E.P.S.U.): It was agreed.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hold it over.

Clause 151.—(List of members to be maintained)

Amendment made:

For sub-clause (1) of clause 151, substitute the following:

“(1) The Returning Officer for an election by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of a State to fill a seat or seats in the Council of States or for an election by the members of the Legislative Assembly of a State to fill a seat or seats in the Legislative Council of the State shall, for the purposes of such election maintain in his office in the prescribed manner and form a list of elected members or a list of members, as the case may be, of that Legislative Assembly.”

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 151, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 151, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 152 to 156 were added to the Bill.

10 A.M.

Clause 157.—(Return or forfeiture of deposits)

Amendment made:

In sub-clause (1) of clause 157, after the words “by whom” occurring in line 1, insert the words “or on whose behalf”.

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

Further amendment made:

In sub-clause (1) of clause 157, for all the words beginning with the words “the deposits shall be returned” to the end, substitute the following:

“the deposit shall be returned to the person by whom it was made and, if any candidate dies before the commencement of the poll, any such deposit, if made by him, shall be returned to his legal representative or, if not made by the candidate, shall be returned to the person by whom it was made.”

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

Further amendment made:

In sub-clause (2) of clause 157, after the words “by whom” occurring in line 1, insert the words “or on whose behalf”.

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

Further amendment made.

In sub-clause (4) of clause 157, after the words “deposit made by” occurring in line 1, insert the words “or on behalf of”.

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

Further amendment made:

In sub-clause (4) of clause 157, for the words “be returned to him” occurring in line 3, substitute the following:

“be returned to such candidate or to the person who has made the deposit on his behalf, as the case may be,”

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

Further amendment made:

In the first Proviso to sub-clause (4) of clause 157, after the words “deposits made by him” occurring in line 3, insert the words “or on his behalf”.

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

Further amendment made:

In the second Proviso to sub-clause (4) of clause 157, after the words “deposits made by him” occurring in line 4, insert the words “or on his behalf”.

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

श्री भट्ट : एक अमंडमेंट २१२ नम्बर पर भी है ।

[Shri Bhatt: There is an amendment No. 212.]

डा० अम्बेडकर : वह मैं संपरेतली (separately) मूव कर रहा हूँ ।

[Dr. Ambedkar: I will move that separately.]

Further amendment made:

In sub-clause (2) of clause 157, for the word “one-eighth” in the two places where it occurs, substitute the word “one-sixth”.

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 157, as amended, be added to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 157, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 158 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 158A.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have to move for the insertion of

After clause 158, insert the following heading and new clause 158A.

"Availability of Premises for Election meetings and propaganda.

158A. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section a candidate at a Parliamentary election shall be entitled for the purpose of holding public meetings in furtherance of his candidature to the use at reasonable times between the date of the nomination and the date of polling of a suitable room in the premises of any school or any other public building which belongs to, or is maintained by any State Government or a local authority under any Government or a private society which receives aid from any Government.

(2) Where a room is used for a meeting or otherwise in pursuance of the rights conferred by this section the person by whom or on whose behalf the meeting is convened—

(a) may be required to pay for the use of the room a reasonable charge including any actual and necessary expenses incurred on preparing, lighting and cleaning the room and providing attendance for the meeting and restoring the room to its usual condition after the meeting; and

(b) shall defray any damage done to the room or the premises in which it is situated or to the furniture, fittings or apparatus in the room or premises.

(3) A candidate shall be entitled to exercise the rights conferred by this section except on a reasonable notice and this section shall not authorize any interference with the hours during which a room in school premises is used for educational purposes.

(4) For the purpose of this section the premises of a school shall not be taken to include any private dwelling house."

Sir, this amendment is necessitated by the large number of voters who are going to take part in the Parliamentary elections. As we all know more than half the number of people living in any particular place are going to be voters and so the whole arrangement so far as canvassing and propaganda and holding of meetings etc. is going to be an enormous affair. And these meetings will not be confined to men only. We will be having almost an equal number of

women voters and it will be necessary to have not only male canvassers, but also women canvassers if possible, and it may not be possible to assemble the women in open spaces where males are ordinarily accustomed to meet. So this huge work of publicity and propaganda will certainly require the use of public places like schools and other institutions that exist all over the country. With that object in view, Mr. Speaker, I have given notice of this amendment.

And I am not very original in this. There is a section in the Representation of the peoples Act of 1949 in England where an exactly similar provision exists. Some friends have pointed out to me that there may be difficulties when rival candidates demand the use of the same premises at one and the same time. Such difficulties are common and may arise, but then we are experimenting and in democracy we have to educate our people in these matters and provisions of this nature will be valuable for developing the sense of responsibility among the people. Our local bodies and various managing trusts and other similar bodies will learn from experience to judge between various candidates and allocate the premises to those they think should get them.

There is also the question of damage to the premises, to the furniture etc. and I have provided for that by saying that they will all be made good by the candidate or the person who has hired the premises on his behalf. It would not be wise to leave this matter altogether to the Government and to the other authorities. If we do that, it is likely to lead to a lot of difficulties. We have to provide for this in the Act itself. It may be that the buildings are under the control of a certain party and candidates of that party will, therefore, get full use of those premises and other candidates may not be able to use them at all. That will not be fair. So I think it is necessary to provide for this and it is necessary that we recognise the right of every candidate to have suitable accommodation for meetings and propaganda. And these meetings and other gatherings will have to be held almost all over the country where schools or any public premises exist. So I do not think there is any difficulty in accepting my amendment. Even if there be small difficulties they can easily be regulated by the rules that will be framed, by the bodies under whose charge these premises are.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In fact, in England, they have not only a provision similar to the one I

[Dr. Deshmukh]

am asking, but they have framed certain rules for regulating the granting of accommodation for this purpose and these have not lead to any difficulty whatsoever. I therefore, urge that this amendment may be accepted.

Dr. Ambedkar: I am afraid this will create a lot of difficulties and I am not prepared to accept this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me first of all ascertain from the hon. Member if it is necessary for me to place the amendment before the House.

Dr. Deshmukh: No, but some hon. Members may desire to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has moved his amendment and as I understand it, the procedure is if I place it before the House, the House gets seized of it. I asked for the reaction of the Law Minister and he said that he is not accepting the amendment. And the hon. Member has rightly said that it is not necessary for me to place it before the House. When I place it before the House, then every Member is entitled to talk on it; and at that stage the hon. Member who has moved it can withdraw it with the leave of the House

Dr. Deshmukh: In view of the fact that there are a lot of hon. Members of this House who are keep and who are impressed by the reasonings I have given, they may be allowed to speak on this amendment and then.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, this will be a bad precedent. If it is not to be put to the House, it need not be discussed.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): The hon. Member moved the amendment and it should be discussed. When an amendment is moved, the House is seized of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it as a point of order. My ruling is this that until the moment

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar): Parliamentary system of Government is by discussion and persuasion. The hon. Dr. Deshmukh is not able to persuade the hon. Law Minister. It is possible my friend Mr. Kamath may be able to persuade the Law Minister by his arguments. So, why not give some chance for discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point raised here is at what stage does the House get seized of a motion. It is not as if as soon as any hon. Member

has given notice of an amendment, moves it, the House gets seized of it. The Speaker has to place it before the House and then only the House gets seized of it. But at that stage it is open to the hon. Member not to press it. I asked the Law Minister to give his reaction. He said briefly that he is not agreeable to it. If the hon. Member wanted me to put the amendment to the House, I would have done so and then there could be some discussion, and the hon. Law Minister would have convinced the House about his attitude, in reply. Then ultimately it would be for the House to decide the matter. At that later time if the hon. Member who made the motion wanted to withdraw, the consent of the House would be necessary. It is quite possible that the House might have been convinced one way or the other and therefore it would be for the House to allow the hon. Member to withdraw or not. Here I asked the hon. Law Minister and after hearing him the hon. Mover did not press his motion. Therefore I did not put the motion to the House and it is not seized of it. I cannot therefore put any motion to the House merely to satisfy a number of hon. Members for the purpose of talking on this matter. I am not going to allow any improper spending of the time of the House.

So far as Mr. Sahaya's point is concerned, it is open to any other Member if he was satisfied with the amendment, to have himself given notice of the amendment. I cannot allow any hon. Member to take advantage of any amendment in somebody else's name. The time of the House is so precious that I cannot allow any discussions which are not germane to any issue before it.

Shri Kamath: Do the Rules of Procedure of the House.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there no rule to regulate the hon. Member not to stand in his seat when the Deputy-Speaker is standing?

Shri Kamath: There is a convention that when a Member wishes to be heard, he should be allowed to have his say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid that accusation cannot be levelled against me. I am always erring on the other side. I allow him to speak often. Now the amendment is not before the House. This is my ruling. The hon. Member must have some sense of decency and decorum.

Shri Kamath: I must protest against the use of the word "Decency".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Protesting is improper.

Shri Kamath: I must protest again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This kind of unruly conduct in the House cannot be tolerated. An hon. Member moves a motion and another says that he wants to speak on this. Who is to decide? Shall I ask the hon. Member to take my place here? There must be somebody to regulate the proceedings. I come to the conclusion that the House is not seized of this problem as the hon. Mover does not press it. Till I put it to the House, the matter is not before the House at all. In spite of this the hon. Member Mr. Kamath wishes to speak and speak on what? He wants to speak on a motion which is not before the House. When I say it is not right, he protests. Therefore it is for the House to regulate the conduct of Members. I am only the spokesman. It is not right that any Member should take the time of the House and go on protesting against it. I have no objection to ignore what has happened.

Shri Kamath: I would like to protest strongly.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he protests, then I will ask him to quit the House.

Shri Kamath: I protest.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the day the hon. Member will not enter the House. I do not want to turn out any hon. Member but there must be some sense of decency and decorum in this House. He must submit to the ruling of the Chair, submit to the majority view. Ultimately it is the Chair that reflects the majority view. It also has the right to rule what is a point of order. In spite of that the hon. Member goes on stating that he must control the rest of the House. I do not know if the House will put up with that. It is not my intention to castigate any Member.

Shri Kamath: Dr. Deshmukh never withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He did not press it. I come to the conclusion rightly or wrongly that this motion is not before the House. Is it not final?

Shri Kamath: By that Dr. Deshmukh means that he does not wish to press it to the vote of the House.

Dr. Deshmukh: I do not want to go back on anything that has happened but in many cases there has been discussion although the motion has not been formally put and even after two

or three speeches, the motion has not been put. There have been precedents like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been suggesting to hon. Members that if any hon. Member is insistent upon his amendment being put to the House and heard by the House, let him have the courage of moving it and insisting on it being heard by the House. But if he does not want me to put it to the House, he cannot compel the Chair to allow discussion on that.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava: No amendment which is not asked to be put to the House has a claim to be discussed in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now proceed.

Shri Kamath rose—

Shri Sidhva: Order, order.

Shri Kamath: You have no business to call me to order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed to its normal work.

Clause 159.—(Requisitioning of premises)

Amendment made:

To sub-clause (1) of clause 159, add the following Proviso:

“Provided that no vehicle, vessel or animal which is being lawfully used by a candidate or his agent for any purpose connected with the election of such candidate shall be requisitioned under this sub-section until the completion of the poll at such election.”

—[Dr. Ambedkar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 159, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 159, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 160 to 166 were added to the Bill.

Dr. Ambedkar: I want clause 167 to be held over. Clauses 168 and 169 may be put to the House, as there are no amendments to them.

Clauses 168 and 169 were added to the Bill.

Dr. Ambedkar: Sir, I want the House to be adjourned and I do want to say also that it may not be possible for me to be ready tomorrow to take up the Bill again. I therefore suggest that the House might consider the possibility of taking some other Bill tomorrow and I shall be ready thereafter. There is, I understand, the Boilers Bill which is a small Bill and can be taken up tomorrow. (*Some Hon. Members:* Why not today?) The Member in charge is not ready as he has had no notice.

The Deputy Minister for Works, Production and Supply (Shri Buragohain): I have not got the papers here.

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The House may adjourn for half an hour and in the mean time he can go and get the papers.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): Sir, I understand that the hon. Minister of States, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, will be ready to take up his Bill relating to Part C States but he has had no notice. Perhaps if the House adjourns for half an hour he might be in a position to take up the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House may be adjourned till 11 o'clock and in the mean time hon. Members may go through the Bill and be ready with their amendments.

Dr. Ambedkar: I have also to look into the odds and ends with regard to the amendments which I have accepted on the spur of the moment. I have to see to what extent they require modification and that is why I may not be ready tomorrow.

Shri Bharathi (Madras): May I suggest that the discussion on clause 7 may go on but the decision could be postponed for sometime later? (*Several Hon. Members:* No, no.) In any case the discussion on it is bound to go on and only the decision may be held over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is aware that if they come to an agreement with respect to clause 7 and other clauses relating to disqualifications much of the discussion may be avoided. Otherwise they will be only beating the air. So I adjourn the House till 11 o'clock when the House will take up the next motion on the agenda, namely the Government of Part C States Bill.

The House then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

GOVERNMENT OF PART C STATES BILL

The Minister of States (Shri Gopalaswami): I have been taken rather by surprise but I know that I cannot put forward any acceptable reason for not obeying the order of the Chair. I was told that you announced that this Bill would be taken up at eleven o'clock, and that is what has brought me here.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must clear up a misapprehension. Suddenly all the clauses in the Representation of the People Bill were over except those which had been reserved specially, and the hon. Law Minister was not prepared to go ahead with those clauses. That was at about 10-25. There was so much time left that on account of the pressure of work I thought the Bill standing next in the order paper will naturally be taken up. It was suggested by Mr. Santhanam who was here that this Bill may be taken up half an hour later and when a suggestion was made that we may take up the Boilers (Amendment) Bill, Mr. Santhanam said that the Part C States Bill might be taken up. Otherwise, if the hon. Minister was not ready I was not particular about this Bill. I only wanted to see if the remaining time could be utilised, but if the House was not particular to go on I would have adjourned it. I have absolutely no inclination one way or the other.

Shri Gopalaswami: I do not complain that I have any grievance against the Chair. Only I wish I had had a little more time. I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for Councils of Advisers in certain Part C States and for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers in Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, be taken into consideration."

This Bill has been evolved after a great deal of consultation with the representatives of the States concerned. We have had several conferences and other discussions, we have consulted the Standing Advisory Committees, and as a result of all this the Government have evolved this Bill. The statement of objects and reasons gives in a concise form an explanation of the main provisions of this Bill. Hon. Members are aware that there are eleven States in Part C of the First Schedule to the Constitution. This

Bill provides for changes in the Government of all these States except in the case of the tiny little State of Bilaspur.

The main provisions of this Bill may be divided into two categories. The first category is that in all the States between now and the establishment of legislatures—in two of those States after the elections—there will be a Council of Advisers who will be referred to as Councillors and these Councillors will share the administration with the Chief Commissioner of the State concerned. In the case of Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, it is proposed also to set up Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers after the general elections are over, but during the interval between now and the general elections it will be open to the President to set up Councils of Advisers in these States also. The others will have only Councils of Advisers even after the elections. There is no provision for Legislatures being established in the remaining States except in the case of the Part C State of Coorg where there is already a kind of a Legislative Council consisting of both elected and nominated members. As I said, in the other States, with the exception of Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, there will be no legislative bodies provided for under this Bill.

When we talk of Part C States which were known previously as Centrally Administered Areas, we should remember that before the Constitution was framed we had only three Centrally Administered Areas for which we had to make provision. They were: Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg. These are within the special jurisdiction of my hon. colleague, the Home Minister. Hon. Members will remember that a Committee was set up, while the Constitution was being framed, under the presidency of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya to investigate the conditions in those three Centrally Administered Areas and to suggest what kind of constitutional set-up can be established in those areas. That Committee made a report and before we could take a firm decision on that report we had to add to the list of these Centrally Administered Areas seven other areas and all the ten were combined together in Part C of the First Schedule to the Constitution.

Now, the administration of these Part C States is directly under the control of the Centre, and that is a basic fact to be remembered by hon. Members when they come to canvass the provisions of this Bill. Under article 238

the responsibility for the administration of these areas is that of the President directly. Under article 240 power has been given to Parliament for the purpose of establishing in these areas democratic bodies both as regards legislation and as regards the executive. It is possible under that article to provide for an executive which is not merely that of the Chief Commissioner acting directly under the orders of the Centre, but a body of Counselors or Advisers who might share power with him. Under article 240 power is taken to establish legislative bodies. So far as these ten States are concerned, this Bill provides for legislatures of that description only in the case of Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. With regard to the others it provides for the sharing of the power of the Chief Commissioner with popularly selected colleagues who will carry on the executive administration of the State in collaboration with the Chief Commissioner.

I wish to refer today only briefly to some of the basic principles of this Bill. Hon. members must be aware that the conditions prevailing in these different areas, their geographical situation, strategic importance, their size, the development of political institutions and the state of political consciousness in these areas, all these vary in the different areas. The best course, it was thought, for dealing with a problem of this sort was that the final responsibility for good administration in these areas must continue to remain with the Centre, but that we should make appropriate provisions for setting up a legislative body and a Council of Advisers in order to democratise the administration in these areas. The provisions of the Bill have this as the basic principle.

I do not wish to tire the House.....

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad (West Bengal): We are already tired.

Shri Gopalaswami: Are you? Then you ought not to have summoned me at 11 o'clock.

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad: We do not want the Bill to go on in this manner.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): You may not like it; we do.

Shri Gopalaswami: I do not wish to give the House details of conditions prevailing in each of these different States, but I have already drawn the attention of the House to the fact that only seven of the States, including Bilaspur, which is not touched by this Bill, are within my jurisdiction and

[Shri Gopalaswami]

the other three are within the jurisdiction of the hon. the Home Minister.

Hon. Members may ask why it is that I have drawn a line between Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh on the one hand and the remaining States on the other. Well, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are fairly large units. Comparatively speaking, they consist of a number of previously differently administered areas. They have been brought together into a 'group State' so to speak and it is necessary that the different parts of these two States should have a common administration in which they will have an effective voice. With regard to the other States, the main consideration that has weighed with us is the fact that either they have to remain as separate units under the direct administration of the Centre as in the case of the border States of Tripura, Manipur and Kutch, or they must in the ultimate, merge with the neighbouring States as in the case, perhaps, of Bhopal and so on. Looking at the fact that in the one case the Centre has to bestow some attention on them and in the other, these States will have to merge with the neighbouring States, it would be unnecessary to create constitutional bodies at the present stage, for sooner or later the shape of these States will have to change and we shall have to make other arrangements for them. That is why in the case of these latter States the proposal is that we should give the Chief Commissioner the assistance of from two to five Councillors who will share power with him and help in making the administration more acceptable to the people than it is now. These Councillors will be appointed by the President.

With regard to the legislatures, the legislative bodies of Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh will consist of 24 and 48 members respectively, out of whom 21 and 42 will be chosen by direct election and 3 and 6 respectively will be nominated. Out of seats filled by direct election, four seats in each of these two States will be reserved for Scheduled Castes and four seats in the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly will be reserved for the Schedule Tribes.

Thus hon. Members will find that these legislative bodies will be of adequate strength and that the proportion of representation given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is adequate. Then, these legislative bodies will be presided over,

in the first instance, that is to say, when the Legislative Assemblies start functioning, by the Chief Commissioner himself, but provision is made for the election of a Speaker to take the place of the Chief Commissioner. It is considered that as these will be new bodies and will have to gain some experience, it is best to start them with a President who can conduct the initial proceedings properly and as soon as the President is in a position to say that these Assemblies could have Speakers elected by the Assemblies themselves, that system will be brought into force.

As regards legislative powers the Assemblies can make laws like legislatures in Part A and Part B States with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or in the Concurrent List. But Parliament will continue to have power to make laws with respect to any matter as at present, that is to say, including matters in the State List also and to the extent that any such law is made by Parliament, it will prevail. This was also what was recommended by the Pattabhi Committee.

In matters enumerated in the Concurrent List and all other important matters specified in this Bill, the previous sanction of the President would be taken for the introduction of any Bill or amendment. Some of the subjects in the Concurrent List are of all-India importance. There is already a codified legislation concerning them in the rest of the country. It is necessary that the experience which is at the disposal of the Centre should be made available before legislation of that sort is embarked upon by any of these State Legislatures.

Then there are the usual financial provisions about a Consolidated Fund, a Budget, and things of that kind.

Well, a number of suggestions have been made in respect of the provisions of this Bill. You will find that throughout the Bill the head of each State is referred to as 'Chief Commissioner'. A suggestion has been made that Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh should each be under a Lieutenant-Governor. The only reason why we have retained the Chief Commissioner in preference to the Lieutenant-Governor is that we do not want to make the head of these States a more important person than he really is or will be. Lieutenant-Governor that functionary—carries around him a halo and an idea of a rather complicated procedure and paraphernalia and per-

it is best that in forming new States of this description we avoid having a functionary with all these trappings. That is the only reason.

There has been some suggestion as regards raising the strength of these two Legislative Assemblies, and objection has been taken to the Chief Commissioner functioning as the President of the Assembly until a Speaker is elected. There has also been some criticism of the matters in respect of which previous sanction of the Centre has been provided for. With regard to all these points we will certainly consider them when the amendments in that connection come to be moved.

There is one point of some constitutional significance which has been raised by some hon. Members and that is that there should be some definite provision in this Bill that the Council of Ministers in these two States should be collectively responsible to the Legislature. The difficulty about doing this in a statutory form is the position that these States have to occupy under the provisions relating to Part C States in the Constitution. It is the Centre to which the Government of a Part C State has to be definitely, legally, responsible. But this does not mean that responsibility should not be allowed to be developed towards the Legislature from whom these Ministers will be drawn when the Legislatures come into existence. As in other constitutional countries with responsible government, whatever the actual law or theory may be, collective responsibility to a legislature is a matter largely of convention and not of statute. And I am sure that as these Legislatures work, they will see that this responsibility is developed in the Ministers and will make it impossible for Ministers to continue in office when they lose the confidence of the Legislature.

With regard to the Council of Ministers or Advisers or Councillors, as we propose to call them under this Bill we have got to recognise one distinction between the provisions of this Bill and the provisions in the Constitution relating to Part A and Part B States. It is only one of language, it is not one of substance. What we have said in this Bill is that the Chief Commissioner will act with his Ministers, whereas in Part A and Part B States under the Constitution we have described their function as one of aiding and advising the chief executive of the State. The distinction is not, as I have already said, one of substance. 'Acting with Councillors' is a thing with which we are not altogether unfamiliar if we took our minds back a few years.

while we recognise that these Councillors will have to share actual power with the Chief Commissioner and that in all important matters the Chief Commissioner will function with his Council, hon. Members will realise that the language that we have used is only for the purpose of ensuring that the spirit of the provisions of article 239 is maintained.

I do not think, Sir, I need say anything more at this stage. If I have anything more to say I shall reserve that to the end of this debate on the present motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for Councils of Advisers in certain Part C States and for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers in Himachal Pradesh and Vin-dhya Pradesh, be taken into consideration."

There are a number of amendments.

Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar): Will there not be a general discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments for reference to Select Committee will be moved first and then the general discussion will follow.

कॉन्टिन ए० पी० सिंह : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of hon. Dr. Ambedkar, Babu Ram-narayan Singh, Shri D. S. Seth, Shri Sarwate, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri A. C. Guha, Shri Gautam, Shri Jajoo, Shrimati Durgabai, Shri M. A. Ayyangar, Shri Sidhva, Dr. M. C. Reddy, Pandit Kunzru, Prof. K. T. Shah, Shri T. N. Singh, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Dr. Parmar, Shri S. N. Shukla, Shri Dwivedi, Shri R. S. Tewari, Shri Poonacha, Pandit M. B. Bhargava, Shri Dholakia, Thakur Lal Singh, Shri G. S. Guha and the Mover with instructions to report within three days."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मैं इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी (Select Committee) में भेजने के लिये कह रहा हूँ उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि यह बिल (Bill) इतना प्रतिगामी है कि मुझ को आश्चर्य है कि यह बिल एक कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की ओर से यहां पर कैसे लाया गया है। मैं यह स्वप्न

[कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह]

भी नहीं देख सकता था कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट इस तरह का बिल लाने का कभी भी साहस करेगी, जो कांग्रेस बार बार यह घोषणा करती थी कि भारतवर्ष का कोई भी हिस्सा बिना उत्तरदायित्व पूर्ण शासन के नहीं रहेगा। जब कि इंडिपेंडेंस (Independence) नहीं दी गई थी इस ने रिजोल्यूशन (Resolution) पास किया था कि देशी राजा महाराजा भिन्न भिन्न रियासतों में उत्तरदायित्व पूर्ण शासन कायम करें और बहुत सी जगहों पर राजाओं ने उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण शासन कायम भी कर दिया था। आज वही गवर्नमेंट उस जगह से जहां पर कि उत्तरदायित्व पूर्ण शासन कायम कर दिया गया था उस को छीन कर यह एक प्रतिगामी बिल ला कर वहां पर शासन करना चाहती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या परिभाषा है ऐग्रेसर (aggressor) की। ऐग्रेसर, जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, वह कहलाता है जो वहां की रियाया, वहां की जनता की इच्छा के विरुद्ध वहां का शासन करे। क्या मैं यह समझ लूं कि यह गवर्नमेंट वहां की जनता की राय के विरुद्ध वहां पर शासन करना चाहती है? क्या यह गवर्नमेंट यह चाहती है कि वहां के सिर्फ प्रतिनिधि ले लिये जायें मगर उन की राय के मुताबिक वहां पर शासन कायम न किया जाय?

इस लिये इस बिल के लिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल सिलैक्ट कमेटी में जाये और वहां पर इस का पूरा देहावसान हो कर एक नया बिल लाया जाय। तब वह इस योग्य होगा कि जिस को कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट स्वीकार करे और जिस को यह पार्लियामेंट (Parliament) जिस में कांग्रेस के लोगों की मजोरिटी (majority) है, स्वीकार करे। यह बिल तो बिल्कुल

इस तरह पर लाया गया है कि वह समझने हैं कि चूंकि हमारी मजोरिटी (majority) है, इस लिये हम कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। मगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूं। महात्मा गांधी अक्सर कहा करते थे कि "Tyranny of the majority is worse than the tyranny of the minority" तो यहां का बहुमत हम लोगों के ऊपर, एक करोड़ आदमियों के ऊपर, सख्ती करना चाहता है। यह टिरैनी (tyranny) उस से ज्यादा खराब है जो कि एक माइनारिटी (Minority) यानी राजा लोग हमारे ऊपर करते थे। वह एक माइनारिटी की टिरैनी थी और आज यह मजोरिटी की टिरैनी हम पर लादी जा रही है। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि यह बिल सिलैक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया जाय।

इस के लिये बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि डाक्टर पट्टाभि ने कोई एक रिपोर्ट (Report) उस समय दी थी। तो दी होगी, उस समय विन्ध्य प्रदेश के लिये तो लागू नहीं हो सकती। विन्ध्य प्रदेश के लिये स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर (States Minister) ने स्वीकार किया है कि "It alternated between Part A and Part B States"।

श्री जे० आर० कपूर : ऐसी तारीफ की है ?

कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह : जी हां, यह आल्टरनेट करता था पार्ट ए० और पार्ट बी में, अर्थात् पार्ट ए० में रखा जाय या पार्ट बी० में। मगर उस में क्यों नहीं रखा गया? इस लिये नहीं रखा गया कि वहां की मिनिस्ट्री (Ministry) ने ठीक ठीक फंक्शन (function) नहीं किया। इस के बाबत मैं कह चुका हूं कि अगर मिनिस्ट्री

नै ठीक ठीक फंक्शन नहीं किया और इस को मान भी लूं तो इस के लिये वहां की जनता का अधिकार आप नहीं ले सकते। मिनिस्ट्री ने ठीक फंक्शन नहीं किया तो आप उन को फांसी पर लटका दीजिये। जैसा कि मैं पहले कह चुका हूं, मगर इस के लिये कि वहां की मिनिस्ट्री ने ठीक ठीक काम नहीं किया, वहां के लोगों के अधिकार ले लें, यह कहाँ का न्याय है। आप तो बहुत जगह की मिनिस्ट्री बदल रहे हैं। आप आज पंजाब की मिनिस्ट्री बदल रहे हैं। वहां की मिनिस्ट्री आप की समझ में ठीक ठीक फंक्शन नहीं कर रही है। आप के हिसाब से वह ठीक काम नहीं कर रही है तो आप उस को बदल रहे हैं। लेकिन इस के माने यह तो नहीं हैं कि वहां की जनता के अधिकार ले लिये जायें। यही एक दलील उस दिन स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर ने दी थी और इस के अलावा कोई और दलील उन्होंने नहीं दी थी। इस में व्यक्तिगत बातें आ जाती हैं, परन्तु प्राइम मिनिस्टर (Prime Minister) ने ए० आई० सी० सी० (A.I.C.C.) की मीटिंग (Meeting) में मुझ से कहा कि व्यक्तिगत बातों को नहीं लाना चाहिये इसलिये उन सब बातों को मैं नहीं लाऊंगा। परन्तु कुछ न कुछ कहना जरूर पड़ता है क्योंकि यह अक्सर कहा जाता है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के दिमाग में भी यह बात है और स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर के दिमाग में भी है। यह क्यों है सो इस लिये है कि उन के सैक्रेटरीज (Secretaries) ने उन को ऐसा समझाया हुआ है। इस लिये उन को थोड़ा सा बतला देना आवश्यक है। मैं बहुत थोड़े समय में यह कहूंगा और कोई व्यक्तिगत बातें उस में नहीं लाऊंगा और न कोई ऐसी बातें कहूंगा कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री अपने फौलादी परदा के पीछे क्या कर रही है, जब तक कि मुझे इस के

लिये विवश नहीं किया जायेगा कि उन सब बातों को हाउस के सामने रखूं। अब मैं आप से उन्हीं बातों को कहूंगा कि जो बिल्कुल प्रकट हैं और जो हर एक आदमी जानता है। वह कहते हैं हस्तक्षेप बहुत कम करते हैं। मैं जो कहता हूं उसी से मालूम हो जायेगा कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री किस तरह से इंटरफियरेंस (Interference) करती है। इंटीग्रेशन (Integration) के बाद पहली बात यह आई कि वहां मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाये। विन्ध्य प्रदेश में दो टुकड़े थे, एक रीवां स्टेट थी और एक था बुन्देलखंड का टुकड़ा। बुन्देलखंड में मिनिस्ट्री वहां के प्रजा मंडल की राय से कायम की गई। वहां के लोगों ने मिनिस्ट्री चलाई और वहां मिनिस्ट्री चलने लगी। अब जैसा कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री का कायदा है, उस ने उस में अपने कुछ आदमी घुसेड़ दिये, एक रीजनल कमिशनर (Regional Commissioner) वहां पर घुसेड़ दिया और एक चीफ सेक्रेटरी (Chief Secretary) भी घुसेड़ दिया। अब आया सवाल रीवां की मिनिस्ट्री के अलहदा बनाने का। तो उस में स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से शर्त लगाई गई कि चार पार्टीज जिस को चुनेंगी वह चीफ मिनिस्टर (Chief Minister) होगा। वह चार पार्टीज कौन कौन थीं? एक ओर तो कांग्रेस थी दूसरी और जमींदार थे। कांग्रेस के लोग भी उसे चुनें और जमींदार भी उसे चुनें। इतना ही नहीं, एक पार्टी और थी, प्रजा मंडल। प्रजा मंडल में वे लोग थे कि जिन की ज्यादातर मैनटेलिटी (mentality) हिन्दू महासभा से मिलती थी, और एक आजाद प्रजामंडल था जिस के निकले हुये लोग आज कल सोशियलिस्ट हो गये हैं। अब आप समझिये कि चार पार्टीज मिल कर जिस को एक लीडर कहें वह लीडर हो सकता था, नहीं कहें तो

[कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह]

हम आप के यहां आई० सी० एस० रूल (I.C.S Rule) रखेंगे । यह जबरदस्त शर्त रखी गई रीवां के लिये । खैर, वहाँ पर सब लोगों ने मुझ को घेरा और कहा कि आप मिनिस्ट्री को मंजूर कर लीजिये । और पार्टी के लीडरों ने मुझ को चुना । मैं जानता था कि यह ज्यादा दिनों तक चलने वाली थी नहीं क्योंकि आई० सी० एस० (I.C.S.) जिस को चलाया करते थे, इस लिये मैं मंजूर नहीं करता था । लेकिन उन के बहुत कहने पर मैं ने मंजूर कर लिया । अब उस के चलने के बाद कुछ गलतियां तो होती ही हैं । मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ गलती हम से भी हुई थी, कहीं कहीं पर हम गलती करते थे, हम बहुत एक्सपीरियेंस्ड (experienced) आदमी तो थे नहीं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is referring to past history. All that is not relevant.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Because it has been said by the States Minister that it was on account of the failure of the State Ministry functioning there that Vindhya Pradesh has been reduced to a Part C State. I want to prove that it was on account of the interference of the States Ministry that Vindhya Pradesh has been reduced to a Part C State and not on account of the mistakes committed by the Ministry functioning there.

Shri Gopalaswami: I do not think that in my speech this morning, I said anything of the kind. Probably the hon. Member expected that I might say something, and therefore, he is criticising. I hope for my benefit, he will continue to speak in the language he last spoke.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member making a point now to invoke the aid of the House to convert a Part C State into a Part A or B State? I am not able to understand the relevancy.

Capt. A. P. Singh: I want that this should be done under Article 240 of the Constitution, i.e., to convert a Part

C State into a Part A State. The Prime Minister himself agreed to this in the party meeting. Article 240 has got the effect of even amending the Constitution. I shall read that article, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is in pursuance of that article that this Bill has been introduced.

Shri Gopalaswami: It is under article 240.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Under article 240 something more than this can be done and that has not been done and that is my point.

Sub-clause (2) of article 240 reads as follows:

"Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending the Constitution."

So, under this article, the Prime Minister himself accepted on that date that it may be put under Part A. Of course, he said that putting it in Part B will not be desirable. Therefore, I shall not say anything about it. I would only say that the Prime Minister himself said on that day to us that it could be put in Part A.

As regards the other argument, I admit that this morning the hon. Minister of States did not say anything about the reducing of Vindhya Pradesh to a Part C State. On that date, he of course referred to it. However, I am not in a mood to say anything which might not be palatable to the Minister.

Shri Gopalaswami: There is no question of palatability. I only pointed out a fact that I had not said that. My hon. friend assumed that I had said that and went on to criticise.

श्री सौधी : हिन्दी में ही बोलिये ।

कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह : मुझ से कहा जाता है कि मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूँ तो मैं अब रिसपौनसिबिलिटी (responsibility) के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय यह कह रहे थे कि चूँकि सेन्टर (Centre) उत्तरदायी है पार्ट सी स्टेट्स (Part C States) के लिये, इस लिये आप यह चाहते हैं कि जो मिनिस्ट्री (Ministry) वहाँ पर बनाई जाये वह लेजिस्लेचर (Legislature)

के लिये उत्तरदायी न हो । मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह उत्तरदायित्व आप अपने सिर पर क्यों लेना चाहते हैं ? आप को कोई इस के लिये दरुवास्त तो नहीं करता है कि आप इस ज़िम्मेदारी को अपने सिर पर लें । आप अपने सिर पर यह ज़िम्मेदारी न लीजिये । इस में असली बात जो है, वह यह है—और यही आइडिया (idea) अंडरलाइंग दी होल बिल (under lying the whole Bill) है—कि यह समझा जाता है कि प्रजा के चुने हुये लोग, जनता के चुने हुये लोग, जो आयेंगे उन से यह जो ब्यूरोक्रेटिक (Bureaucratic) लोग हैं, वह ज्यादा सुपीरियर (Superior) हैं यह बिल्कुल मान लिया गया है । यह बात बिल्कुल मान ली गई है कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी (Bureaucracy) के लोग सुपीरियर हैं और जनता जिन को चुन कर भेजेगी वह लोग यकीनन उन से इनफ़ीरियर (Inferior) होंगे और इस लिये यह अधिकार उन को न देकर आप ब्यूरोक्रेटिक लोगों को देना चाहते हैं । मैं स्टेट मिनिस्टर (Minister of State) साहब से एक सीधी बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप जनता द्वारा चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों का क्यों विश्वास नहीं करते हैं और उन को क्यों आप अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते हैं ? और क्यों आप ऐसा मानते हैं कि वह लोग विश्वास के लायक नहीं हैं ? और मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि अगर आप उन लोगों में विश्वास नहीं कर सकते तो आप उन हिस्सों में रूल (Rule) नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह आम धारणा जो आप के दिल में है कि वह सारे आदमी ट्रस्टवर्दी (trustworthy) नहीं हैं, बिल्कुल गलत है और यह जो मौजूदा बिल बनाया है वह उसी के आधार पर बनाया है । मैं सिर्फ यह बतला रहा था कि इंटरफीयरेंस, (interference) हुआ करता

है और वह उन का इंटरफीयरेंस कई प्रकार से होता है, मैं इन सब बातों पर अभी नहीं जाऊंगा ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता था वह यह है कि यहां पर एक आम धारणा यह है और उस रोज आप ने, स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर ने, उस तरफ कुछ थोड़ा सा इशारा भी किया था कि जब यहां पर उन की जगह भूतपूर्व स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल थे, तो हम उन के सामने कुछ नहीं कहा करते थे और उन के डर के मारे हम सब लोग चुप रहा करते थे, लेकिन अब चूंकि वह नहीं हैं, इस लिये हम लोग हिम्मत कर के सामने आ गये हैं, लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज़ सही नहीं है और मेरे दिमाग में यह कोई नई चीज़ नहीं आई है । मेरे पास अपनी पिछली बहुत सी स्पीचेस (speeches) हैं जिन में मैं ने अपने इस खयाल का जिक्र किया है और मैं उन को पढ़ कर आप को सुना सकता हूँ लेकिन, उन तमाम को पढ़ने में यहां वक़्त लगेगा । पन्द्रह अप्रैल, १७ अप्रैल, १६ दिसम्बर, सन् ५० और ११ मार्च, सन् ५० को मेरी जो स्पीचेज़ हुई हैं, उन में शायद जितना आज मैं कह रहा हूँ, उस से ज्यादा तब मैं ने कहा था । वहां जो गोली चली थी उस की मैं ने पूरी निन्दा की थी और जब पार्ट बी (Part B) से पार्ट सी० (Part C) में किया गया था, तब मैं ने अपोजीशन (opposition) किया था और जब हाई कोर्ट (High Court) से जूडिशियल कमिशनर कोर्ट (Judicial Commissioner Court) किया गया, तब भी मैं ने उस का विरोध किया था और यह सब मेरी बातें उन स्पीचेज़ में भरी हुई हैं और अगर मैं उन सब को पढ़ना चाहूँ तो बहुत समय लगेगा । लेकिन अगर संभव हो तो मैं उन में से दो एक बातें

[कण्टिन ए० पी० सिंह]

सुना दूँ और उस से मालूम हो जायेगा कि उन के सामने भी मैं डरता नहीं था और डर कर मैं ने कोई काम नहीं किया ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : अब इस से क्या फायदा है । The Hon. Member need not refer to all the speeches made earlier. Some Hon. Members: Only one or two.

कण्टिन ए० पी० सिंह : मैं ने एक बात यह भी कही थी :

“एक बात यह भी देखिये कि राजाओं ने तो हम को रेस्पॉन्सिबिल गवर्नमेण्ट दे दी उन के समय में ऐडल्ट सफेज पर एल-क्टोरल रोल बन गये और उस के आधार पर एलैक्शन होने का इन्तजाम ही गया । लेकिन कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने आ कर वह भी हमारा अधिकार छीन लिया । अब आप देखिये कि राजाओं के जमाने से भी हमारी बदतर हालत कर दी है ।”

और जो मैं ने उस समय कहा था, वही पोजीशन (position) आज भी कह रहा हूँ । मैं ने एक जगह यह भी कहा है कि मुझे अफसोस है कि सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल के मुंह से ऐसे शब्द निकले जब उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हमारी पालीसी (policy) यह है कि देशी रियासतों के टुकड़े तो हम पुराने ब्रिटिश इंडिया (British India) में मर्ज (merge) करते हैं, परन्तु ब्रिटिश इंडिया के टुकड़े को हम देशी रियासतों में मर्ज नहीं करते । यह अजमेर के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने कहा था और मैं ने उसका प्रतिवाद किया था और कहा था कि सरदार वल्लभ भाई के मुंह से यह बात अच्छी नहीं मालूम होती है और उन्हें कांग्रेस का लीडर (Leader)

होने की हैसियत से ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये था, यह चीज मैं ने उस समय कही थी और आज भी मैं वही कह रहा हूँ । और भी अगर कहा जाय तो आप को बतला सकता हूँ लेकिन उस के पढ़ने में देर लगेगी । विन्ध्य प्रदेश में जो गोली चली उस की मैं ने निन्दा की थी ।

श्री जे० आर० कपूर : आप ने बड़ी बहादुरी से उस समय यह बात कही थी ।

कण्टिन ए० पी० सिंह : मेरी बात की सब तारीफ कर रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि मुझे उन सब बातों को यहां पर दुहराने की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह गलत धारणा जो हमारे बारे में कायम कर ली गई है कि हम यह सब जो वर्तमान स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर हैं, उन को परेशान करने के वास्ते कहते हैं निकल जानी चाहिये और यह बात उन को अच्छी तरह से समझ लेनी चाहिये कि आज जो चीज मैं कह रहा हूँ वह मैं कम से कम २५, ३० वर्ष से बराबर कहता चला आ रहा हूँ । कोई आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी (All India Congress Committee) की बैठक ऐसी नहीं हुई होगी जिस में इस के बारे में प्रस्ताव न पास हुये हों और हमारे राजा भी भली भांति जानते हैं कि मैं ने वहां भी स्टेट्स को रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में कितना प्रयास किया है और प्रामिस (promise) लिये हैं कि जब स्वराज्य होगा तब उन स्टेट्स को जरूर रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट दे दी जायेगी और उसी के मुताबिक आज मैं कहता हूँ कि जो बिल (Bill) हमारे स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर ने हमारे सामने रखा है, वह ठीक बिल नहीं है और मैं उस बिल के जो उन्होंने पेश किया है, थोड़े से सेक्शन्स (Sections) बदल देना चाहता हूँ । इस में पहली बात तो यह दी गई है कि कुछ स्टेट्स को तो बिल्कुल

कुछ दिया ही नहीं गया, या उन को एक चीफ कमिशनर (Chief Commissioner) की एक कौंसिल दे दी गई है और कहा जाता है कि वह मर्ज किये जायेंगे। अरे भाई जब मर्ज किये जायेंगे, तब किये जायेंगे आप उन को आज क्यों रिस-पौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट नहीं देते हैं। उन की हालत तो ठीक उसी प्रकार है जैसे : चरहि हरित तृण बलि पशु जैसे। उन की 'हालत बिल्कुल यज्ञ पशु, सैन्क्रिफीशियल बीस्ट (sacrificial beast) जैसी है, आप उन को मिटा कर रख देते हैं, मर्ज करना है, तो मर्ज करिये, लेकिन जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते तब तक कम से कम उन को रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट दीजिये। जब आप को उन की मर्ज करना होगा, तब आप कर दीजियेगा लेकिन यह कह देना कि चूँकि मर्ज करना है, इस लिये हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, यह उचित नहीं है। औंध एक बहुत छोटी सी रियासत है और उसे महात्मा गांधी के समय में उत्तर दायित्व पूर्ण शासन मिला। उन्होंने उस रियासत का एक कांस्टीट्यूशन (Constitution) बनाया और उस में रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट कायम की। तो जब औंध जैसी छोटी रियासत को रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट दी जा सकती है तो फिर यह विन्ध्य प्रदेश तो उस से बहुत बड़ी रियासत है और कोई कारण दिखाई नहीं देता कि वह उस से क्यों वंचित रखी जाये। तो जब औंध जैसी छोटी स्टेट (State) को रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट (responsible Government) दे दी गई तो कोई सबब नहीं है कि और छोटे छोटे हिस्सों को भी रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट क्यों न दे दी जाये। जब मर्ज (merge) करना हो तो आप मर्ज कर दीजियेगा, लेकिन उन से यह कहना कि तुम को आगे चल कर मर्ज करना है इस लिये तुम को रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट नहीं दी जा सकती

यह तो उन के लिये बड़ी सस्ती है। अब आप अजमेर को और उस के मुकाबिले में किसी बैकवर्ड पार्ट (Backward part) को ले लीजिये। अजमेर कांग्रेस के करीब दो करोड़ आदमियों का सेंटर (Centre) था यानी राजपूताना और सेंट्रल इंडिया (Central India) की जितनी कांग्रेस कमेटियां थीं उन सब का सेंटर था अजमेर। अजमेर में ही सब केन्द्रित होती थीं। अब अजमेर को तो रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट नहीं मिली है पर राजस्थान और मध्य भारत को मिल गई है। अब बतलाइये कि यह कितनी बड़ी सस्ती है। अजमेर वालों को कैसा मालूम होता होगा। वह सोचते होंगे कि हम जिन टुकड़ों को पोलिटिकली लीड (politically lead) कर रहे थे उन को तो रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट मिल गई है पर हम को नहीं मिली है। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इस तरह से यह हार्ट बर्निंग (heart burning) लोगों के दिलों में क्यों रहने देते हैं।

आप दिल्ली को ही ले लीजिये। कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली राजधानी है इस लिये इस को रिसपौनसिबिल गवर्नमेंट नहीं दी जा सकती। राजधानी तो कलकत्ता भी थी और वहां केपिटल (Capital) भी था, मगर यह तो नहीं हुआ कि इस वजह से वहां के रहने वालों के अधिकार कम कर दिये गये हों। शिमला को भी गवर्नमेंट (Government) ६ महीने के लिये जाती थी लेकिन इस वजह से किसी के अधिकार कम नहीं किये गये। खैर अगर नई दिल्ली को आप राजधानी मानते हैं तो उस को अलग कर लीजिये मगर पुरानी दिल्ली के लोगों को क्यों अधिकार नहीं देते। वह लोग रोज चिल्लाते हैं और इस तरह कैपिटल में असंतोष फैल रहा है और आप को रोज रोज नये कानून बनाने पड़ रहे हैं

[कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह]

प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट (Preventive Detention Act) वगैरह । क्या आप कभी यह सोचते हैं कि आप को यह क्यों करना पड़ रहा है । यह आप को इस लिये करना पड़ रहा है कि लोगों के असंतोष के मूल कारण को आप नहीं हटाते हैं । मैं यह बात पार्लियामेंट (Parliament) में कह रहा हूँ इस लिये कोई नहीं बोल रहा है, लेकिन अगर दूसरी जगह मैं यह स्पीच (Speech) देता तो कहा जाता कि तुम प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट में आगये । तो इस तरह पर सख्ती की जा रही है । आप इस के कारण को हटाइये । आप एक ही चीज को ले लीजिये । आप ने बड़ौदा महाराज को अलग कर दिया । यह ठीक ही किया । मिनिस्ट्री (Ministry) के पास पेपर्स (papers) होंगे जिन कारणों से उन्होंने महाराज को अलग किया और उन की-पेंशन बन्द की वह ठीक ही होंगे । मगर यह देखिये कि जिस बड़ौदा महाराज की प्रजा यह चाहती थी कि उन को गद्दी से उतार दिया जाये, पर आज वहीं बड़ौदा की प्रजा महाराज के उतनी खिलाफ नहीं है जितनी कि वह पहले थी । इस का कारण क्या है ? इस का कारण यह है कि आज बड़ौदा की प्रजा पर जो शासन आप कर रहे हैं वह उतना अच्छा नहीं है जितना कि पहले था । यह मैं केवल बड़ौदा के लिये ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ । इस का क्या कारण है ? यह स्टेट मिनिस्टर (State Minister) साहब को मालूम होना चाहिये । इस का कारण यह है कि आज आम तौर पर जनता में यह भाव फैल रहा है कि हम राजाओं के समय में अच्छे थे । वह लोग उठे थे किस उम्मीद पर वह इसी उम्मीद पर उठे थे कि अगर हम इंटीग्रेशन (Integration) में मदद देंगे तो हमारे यहां रेसपोसिबिल

गवर्नमेंट हो जायेगी । अगर स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री ने पहले ही यह घोषणा कर दी होती कि इंटीग्रेशन के बाद तुम्हें चीफ कमिशनर (Chief Commissioner) के मातहत रखा जायेगा और वहां पर ब्यूरोक्रेटिक रूल (Bureaucratic Rule) होगा तो वहां की जनता कभी भी माधारण तौर से और प्रमन्नता से इस इंटीग्रेशन को मंजूर न करती ।

Shri Gopalaswami: May I point out that the Chief Commissioner need not necessarily be a bureaucrat under this Bill? For aught I know, Capt. A. P. Singh might himself become the Chief Commissioner.

कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह : मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि आप मुझे तो किसी में न रखिये । मैं तो किसी के पास दरखास्त देने नहीं जा रहा हूँ कि मुझे मिनिस्टर बना दिया जाये । यह सब को मालूम है कि मैं वहां किस तरह मिनिस्टर बना और किस तरह मैं ने इस्तेफा दिया । मैं तो इस के लिये हमेशा तैयार रहता था कि जब भी कहा जायगा इस्तेफा दे कर अलहदा हो जाऊंगा । मुझ से तो अगर कहा भी जाय कि तुम चीफ कमिशनर के साथ रह कर एडवाइजर (adviser) या मिनिस्टर का काम करों तो भी मैं न करूंगा । क्या आप समझते हैं कि कांग्रेस का एक इतने स्टैंडर्ड का (standerd) का आदमी इस तरह जा कर एक ब्यूरोक्रेटिक के साथ काम कर सकेगा । यह उस के लिये बहुत ज्यादा ह्यूमिलिएटिंग (humiliating) होगा अगर वह जा कर चीफ कमिशनर के साथ बैठे और चीफ मिनिस्टर की मातहतों में काम करे । यह दूसरी बात है कि इस कारण उस को सदा बाहर ही रहना पड़े ।

“मालती कुसुमस्यैव द्वे गती हि मनिषिणाम् ।
मूर्ध्नि वा सर्व लोकस्य विधीयंत बने ऽथवा ॥”

मालती के फूल की तरह बड़े आदमियों की सिर्फ दो ही गति होती हैं। या तो वह मालती का फूल सर पर चढ़ता है या जंगल में नाश को प्राप्त होता है। यही कांग्रेस वालों की मेंटलिटी (mentality) थी। वह कहते थे कि या तो हम स्वराज्य ले लेंगे अथवा नाश हो जायेंगे। यही वह मेंटलिटी है जिस को वर्तमान गवर्नमेंट दवाने की कोशिश कर रही है और उस को वह ग्रेजुएली (gradually) दवा रही है। और मुझे अफसोस है कि हम में से कुछ लोग उस के आगे मृतप्राय भी हो रहे हैं। परन्तु फिर भी मैं कहूंगा कि यह सब होते हुये भी हम लोगों की एक मेंटलिटी बन गई है। इस लिये यह समझना कि हम किसी पद के लिये लोलुप हैं या कहीं जाना चाहते हैं। और ब्यूरोक्रेटिक होना चाहते हैं यह आप का एक बिल्कुल गलत खयाल है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस खयाल को अपने दिमाग से निकाल दें और यह उन के दिमाग में हो या चीफ कमिश्नर साहब के दिमाग में यह खयाल हो तो वह भी उस को निकाल दें। मैं तो इस लिये लड़ रहा हूं कि वहां पर रेसपोसिबिल गवर्नमेंट हो। जो प्रजा के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधि हों उन के प्रति मिनिस्ट्री उत्तरदायी रहे। यह डबल (double) उत्तरदायित्व की बात एक दम गलत है। एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि वह मिनिस्ट्री सेंटर के प्रति उत्तरदायी रहे और दूसरी तरफ यह भी कहा जाता है कि जो जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं उन के प्रति भी उत्तरदायी रहे। कहा जाता है कि प्रैक्टिस (practice) में वह जनता के प्रति ही उत्तरदायी रहेंगे पर लिखा इसी तरह रहने दिया जाय। साहब, जो लिखा हुआ रहता है वह तो फोलो (follow) नहीं होता, तो जो लिखा नहीं रहेगा उस को कहां तक फोलो किया जायेगा,

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आप स्वयं मनाज सकते हैं। इस लिये मेरी समझ में यह बिल्कुल नहीं आ रहा है कि चांई दिवा जो भी रहे पर ऐसा नहीं होगा कि वह जनता के प्रति रेसपोसिबिल न रहे। मेरा यह कहना है कि जब यह बात है तो बिल्कुल माफ ही क्यों न लिख दिया जाये कि जो मिनिस्ट्री वहां बनेगी वह लेजिस्लेचर (Legislature) के प्रति रेसपोसिबिल होगी, और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो फिर लेजिस्लेचर में फायदा ही क्या हुआ। वह तो एक एडवाइजरी बाडी (Advisory Body) के तौर पर रहेगा। उस में भी कुछ मेम्बर नामिनेटेड (Member nominate) होंगे। विन्ध्य प्रदेस में पांच या छः मेम्बर नामिनेटेड होंगे, इन्हीं में से मिनिस्टर भी नामिनेटेड बंधे दिये जायेंगे। और जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हों वह ऐसे ही रह जायेंगे। इस लिये जो नामिनेशन (nomination) की प्राविवन (provision) इस में रखा गया है वह तो बिल्कुल आना ही नहीं चाहिये। यह तो बिल्कुल गलत चीज है। यह तो उन तरह का है जैसी कि माटेग्यू चम्सफोर्ड स्कीम (Scheme) सन् १९१९ में बनाई गई थी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The usual convention will be followed, I mean, the convention of the leader of the majority party¹¹ being called upon to be the Chief Minister.

कॉन्टिन्यू प्र० पी० सिंह : यह तो लिखा रहना चाहिये। जब वह रेसपोसिबिल नहीं होंगे तो इस की क्या जरूरत होगी। आप ने देखा कि राजस्थान में क्या हुआ। सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने कहा कि चूंकि हमारा कॉन्फिडेंस एंजाय (confidence enjoy) करते हैं। इस लिये हीरा लाल शास्त्री बने रहेंगे और तमाम कांग्रेस वाले रिजोल्यूशन

[कैंप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह]

(resolution) पास करते करते परेशान हो गये कि हमारा इन में विश्वास नहीं है। यह तो तभी होगा जब कि वह ऐक्ट में रेसपांसिबिल रखे जायें। इस लिये यह कहना कि यह कनवेंशन (convention) एस्टेबलिश (establish) हो जायेगा सो यह कनवेंशन जल्दी से एस्टेबलिश होने वाली चीज नहीं है, और अगर यही बात है तो उस को लिख देने में क्या नुकसान है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The language used here is the same language as is used in connection with Part A States, relating to Ministers.

Capt. A. P. Singh: No, Sir, that clause has been omitted.

Dr. Parmar (Himachal Pradesh): That has been omitted. What is in the Constitution has been omitted from this Bill.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Yes, Sir. The words "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the legislative Assembly of the State." have been omitted. Perhaps Article 164 has been omitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause (2) has been omitted.

कैंप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह : मैं तो देखता हूँ कि खास खास पार्ट (part) तलाश कर के आमित (omit) कर दिये गये हैं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जिस ने यह बिल बनाया है उस को नोबिल (Nobel) पुरस्कार मिलना चाहिये। इस में जो सेंटेंसेज (sentences) रखे हैं उन में एक सेंटेंस एक सेक्शन (Section) का है, दूसरा दूसरे सेक्शन का है, और तीसरा तीसरे सेक्शन का है, और इस तरह से क्लॉज (clause) बनाया गया है। मुझे इतना समय नहीं है नहीं तो मैं बतलाता कि कौन कौन सेंटेंस कहां से लिया गया है। तो यह चीजें बहुत होशियारी से रखी गई हैं।

तो मैं यह बतला रहा था कि जो चीज मांटैग्यू चेम्सफोर्ड स्कीम में रखी गई थी वह मिनिस्टर साहब के दिमाग में है। वह स्कीम सन् १९१९ में बनाई गई थी और उस का डिक्लेरेशन (declaration) सन् १९१३ में हुआ था। तो उस स्कीम को बने ३१-३२ वर्ष हो गये, और हम यानी उन सब स्टेट्स के लोग अभी ३२ बरस पीछे पड़े हुये हैं।

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उस रोज हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने (Prime Minister) ए० आई० सी० सी० (A. I. C. C.) की मीटिंग (meeting) में मेरी स्पीच (speech) का जवाब देते हुये मान लिया कि मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि कोई टुकड़ा पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि सब एक तरह के हैं। यह चीज उन्होंने मान ली। उन की जो दूसरी दलीलें हैं मैं आगे बताऊंगा, यहां मैं दो एक बातें अभी बताता हूँ। यह जो बिल है यह ३२ वर्ष पीछे का है। जब यह घोषणा हुई कि पार्ट सी स्टेट्स (Part C States) का बिल (Bill) आने वाला है तो हम लोग बड़ी उत्सुकता से देख रहे थे, जैसा कि हम लोग मांटैग्यू चेम्सफोर्ड रिफार्म (Montague-Chelmsford Reform) के जमाने में देखते थे। फिर कटिस साहब बीच में आ गये। अब आज जो कटिस साहब की जगह थी वह हम देखते हैं कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री (States Ministry) ने ले ली। कटिस साहब का हाल, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को मालूम ही होगा। जब कटिस साहब यहां आये और बिल की बड़ी भारी घोषणा हुई थी तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर (Lieutenant Governor) का उन को निमन्त्रण हुआ। जब वहां सब लोग उन से इंट्रोड्यूस (introduce) किये गये तो लाला

जगत नारायण लाल ने जो बिन्कुल माडरेट (moderate) दल के आदमी थे, भी कहा कि मैं ऐसे आदमी से शेक हैंड (Shake hand) नहीं करूंगा जो कि हिन्दुस्तान का दुश्मन है और उन्होंने कर्टिस साहब से शेक हैंड से इन्कार कर दिया। अब जरा आप ही सोचिये कि जिम स्कीम (Scheme) के कारण एक माडरेट व्यक्ति ने शेक हैंड करने से इन्कार कर दिया था तथा जिस को कांग्रेस (Congress) ने उस समय रिजेक्ट (reject) कर दिया था, अब वह स्कीम ३२ वर्ष के बाद हमारे सामने उसी आधार पर यहां लाई जा रही है। अब आप उस स्कीम को मांटग्यू-चेम्सफोर्ड रिफार्म्स के आधार पर यहां ला रहे हैं। अब इस में तरह तरह की लिस्टें (lists) हैं, एक कांकरेंट लिस्ट (Concurrent list) है एक स्टेट लिस्ट (State list) है। एक सेंट्रल लिस्ट (Central List) है। अब स्टेट लिस्ट में भी हम लेजिस्लेट (Legislate) नहीं कर सकेंगे। उस में बहुत से मामलों में हम को प्रेसीडेंट (President) की स्वीकृति लेनी पड़ेगी, यानी वह एक पपेट (puppet) या बोगस (bogus) असेम्बली (Assembly) हम को दे रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि इस को मंजूर करो। अरे, कैसे मंजूर की जाये। यह तो हमारे दिमाग में आ ही नहीं रही है। यह तो हमारे दिमाग में घुसती ही नहीं है कि हम इस तरह की असेम्बली को जिस में कि कोई चीज ही नहीं है, कैसे स्वीकार कर लें। इस में न लेजिस्लेशन (legislation) की पावर (power) है, न उस को कोई रिसपांसिबिलिटी (responsibility) है। इस में नामिनेटड मेम्बर्स (nominated members) घसेड़ दिये गये हैं, यानी जितना रिएक्शनरी (reactionary)

इस को बनाते बना है उस को बनाने में कोई कमर नहीं रखी है। यदि इसी तरह का बिल लाना था तो इस से तो अच्छा यह था कि कोई भी चीज नहीं लाई जाती। हम लोग तब अपने भाग्य को कोसते रहते या जो चाहते सो करने। लेकिन आज इस तरह की चीज ला कर तमाम हाउस (House) के सामने रख दी जिस में हाउस यह समझे कि हम विन्ध्य प्रदेश को यह चीज दे रहे हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश को यह चीज दे रहे हैं। यह तो अच्छा हुआ कि आप ने उस सेक्शन (section) का जिक्र कर दिया और वह सब को मालूम हो गया और तमाम हाउस को मालूम हो गया कि इस में कुछ नहीं है, नहीं तो लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात जाती ही नहीं थी। जब लेजिस्लेचर (legislature) के प्रति एग्जीक्यूटिव (executive) रिसपांसिबिल (responsible) नहीं है तो उस में क्या जरूरत है लेजिस्लेचर को रखने की।

तो यह इस तरह की चीज है। एक एक कर के तमाम कम कर दी गई है। मैं ने अभी आप को बतलाया कि पट्टाभि की रिपोर्ट जो है वह तो हमारे यहां के लिये लागू नहीं होती। दिल्ली के लिये अब वह देशबन्धुजी आ गये हैं, वह कहेंगे। मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि दिल्ली को भी जरूर मिल जाना चाहिये।

अब इस के बाद एक बड़ी भारी बात में ज्यूडीशियरी (Judiciary) के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हम से यह कहा जाता है कि हम क्यों चाहते हैं कि हम को पार्ट ए में कर दिया जाये यानी पार्ट ए की सब बातें लागू कर दी जायें। तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम हम तीस वर्ष से हाई कोर्ट (High Court) का सुख अनुभव कर रहे थे और आप के यू० पी० के जो रिटायर्ड लीगल रिमेम्बरेन्सर्स (retired Legal remembrancers)

[कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह]

थे वे वहां पर जा कर हाई कोर्ट के जजेज (Judges) होते थे। वहां पर एक इंडिपेंडेंट बार (independent bar) बनी हुई थी। वहां वह हाई कोर्ट तोड़ कर के एक ज्यूडिशियल कमिशनर्स कोर्ट (Judicial Commissioners Court) कर दी गई क्योंकि हम को पार्ट सी में कर दिया गया है। और ज्यूडिशियल कमिशनर कौन है, एक आई० सी० एस० (I. C. S.) को भेज दिया गया। वहां वह ज्यूडिशियल कमिशनर आ कर हाई कोर्ट की जजी का काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे कहने का यह कोई मतलब नहीं है कि वह कोई खराब काम कर रहे हैं, मगर मैं इस सिद्धान्त की बात कह रहा हूँ कि जो सब में बड़ा भारी हमारे यहां नुकसान पार्ट सी के कारण हुआ है वह नुकसान यह हुआ है कि जो हमारे यहां की ज्यूडिशियरी है वह ज्यूडिशियरी भी बहुत नीचे के स्टेटस (status) पर आ गई। इसलिये भी यह जरूरी है कि यह विन्ध्य प्रदेश पार्ट ए में कर दिया जाये। और मैं तो सभी के लिये कहता हूँ, मेरी तो यह राय है कि पार्ट सी को खत्म ही कर डालिये, क्यों आप पार्ट ए की सी रखे हुये हैं? आप ने तो पार्ट सी रख छोड़ा है अपनी यूटिलिटी (utility) बनाने के लिये कि कुछ काम किया करे।

स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री तो अपनी यूटिलिटी बनाने के लिये पार्ट सी स्टेट्स बनाये हुये हैं, नहीं तो स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री की क्या यूटिलिटी है?

बोवा रामनारायण सिंह : कुछ नहीं।

कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह : इसलिये पार्ट सी को बना रखा है कि जिस से यहां बड़ा भारी स्टाफ (staff) रहे। एक तरफ से रिट्रेंचमेंट (retrenchment) का

मामला चल रहा है, इकानामी (economy) की बात चल रही है और दूसरी तरफ यह स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री अभी तक बनी हुई है। अरे, स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री की क्या यूटिलिटी है। आप इस स्टाफ को उठा कर रख दीजिये और एक मर्ज (merge) करने का बिल ले आइये, दो घंटे में यहां पर वह पास हो सकता है, जिन को मर्ज करना है उन को मर्ज कर दीजिये। वह खुद परेशान है। मुझे भोपाल वाले कहते थे कि हम को मर्ज कीजिये, जिस से कि हम वहां जा कर तो सुख का अनुभव कर सकें। न तो आप उन को मर्ज करते हैं न और कुछ करते हैं, त्रिशंकु की तरह लटका रखा है। उन के गिर पर डिमोकलीज सोर्ड (Democle's sword) सी लटका रखी है। मेरा तो कहना है कि जो कुछ आप को करना है वह आप कीजिये। दो वर्ष हो गये, आप अभी तक यह नहीं दिमाग में तय कर सके कि क्या करना है। आप कहते हैं कि सोच रहे हैं। आप को सोचते सोचते इतना समय हो गया, नये इलेक्शन (election) भी आ गये। अब आप देखिये कि वहां पर हालत कितनी खराब हो रही है। अब आप सोचिये हम उन से क्या कहेंगे। हम कहेंगे कि हम को वोट दो। वह कहते हैं, आप १० वोट इसलिये दें कि आप हम को पार्ट सी में रखवाने वाले हैं। मैं यह कोई पार्टी लाइन (party line) पर नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह कोई कांग्रेस पार्टी के विषय में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह तो मैं पार्टी मीटिंग (party meeting) में कहूंगा, मुझे आशा है कि यह पार्टी मीटिंग में आवेगा। मैं तो अभी एक जनरल (general) बात कह रहा हूँ एक गवर्नमेंट के नाते आप से कह रहा हूँ कि क्या मुंह ले कर हम पार्ट सी स्टेट में, विन्ध्य प्रदेश में, जा कर कई

कि हम को बोट दो। आज जो पार्लियामेंट (Parliament) के मैम्बर (member) हैं आप देखिये उन की पोजीशन (position) क्या हो रही है। आप को अपनी पोजीशन का डर हो या न हो क्यों-कि आप को तो आने के बीसियों रास्ते मालूम हैं, लेकिन हमें तो डर है क्योंकि हम को तो एक सीधा रास्ता ही मालूम है, और वह सीधा रास्ता है वोट (vote) का, “भाइयो और बहनों” कह कर। हम तो भाइयों और बहनों कहकर ही अपना काम निकालते हैं। लेकिन वह भाइयों और बहनों का रास्ता भी आप ने बन्द कर दिया। अब हम वहां जा कर क्या कहें, कि यह बिल ले कर आये हैं। कैसा बिल है, इस के कहने में तो हमको खुद को शर्म मालूम होती है। तो आप कुछ न कुछ तो कम से कम ऐसा काम करें कि जिस को लेकर हम जा सकें। हम ने एक अच्छा कांस्टीट्यूशन (Constitution) बनाया, वह कांस्टीट्यूशन भी अमेंड (amend) हो रहा है। लेकिन इस पार्ट सी के विषय में उस में भी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन उस के बारे में मैं यहां अधिक नहीं कहूंगा वह तो मैं फिर कांस्टीट्यूशन के आने पर देखूंगा। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि कोई चीज आप हम लोगों के सामने ऐसी दीजिये जिस को ले कर हम लोगों के पास जा कर अपना मुंह दिखला सकें और वांटर्स के पास जा कर कुछ तो कह सकें। यह बिल अगर पास होता है तो सिवाय इस के कि इस को हम लोग कहीं छिपाकर के रख दें और कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इस का तो नाम भी लेने लायक नहीं है कि साहब ऐसा बिल ले कर आये हैं।

इस बिल को लाने से क्या फायदा जब पिछले बत्तीस वर्ष से कांग्रेस ने इस को नहीं माना तब फिर आज आप उस को

हमारे सिर पर क्यों मढ़ने हैं, उस को मत मढ़िये। आप वहां के आदमियों का विश्वास कीजिये। आप ने जो यह कहा कि हम को मैटेरियल (material) दो उस सम्बन्ध में प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस रोज कहा था कि मैटेरियल तो सब जगह है। मैं तो मैटेरियल देने के बाबत यही कह सकता हूं: मो कपि एक न सेना माहीं, जो न तुम्हिं जीने रन माहीं।

अरे, विन्ध्य प्रदेश में मैटेरियल की कमी नहीं है, वहां का एक एक वच्चा डेमोक्रेसी (democracy) में पला हुआ है और वह जानता है कि डेमोक्रेसी क्या चीज है और डेमोक्रेसी में क्या होना चाहिये। मैं आप को बनलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां जो मिनिस्ट्री बनी थी, तो वहां वर्षों से कांग्रेस के एग्रीटेशन (agitation) के फलस्वरूप जूडिशियरी (judiciary) और एक्जीक्यूटिव (executive) अलग अलग रखी गई थी। लेकिन हमारे स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर के अफसरान जब गये, तो उन्होंने कहा कि जूडिशियरी और एक्जीक्यूटिव अलग-अलग न होनी चाहियें, एक में होनी चाहियें और हमें उस को बदलने को कहा गया। हम ने उन को समझाया कि हमारी जो वर्तमान नीति जूडिशियरी और एक्जीक्यूटिव को अलग अलग रखने की है, वह ठीक है और उचित है, लेकिन उन्होंने हमारी न मानी और उल्टे कहा अरे कैप्टन तुम को तजुर्बा नहीं है एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (administration) का, और हम ने उन के कहे मुताबिक एक्जीक्यूटिव और जूडिशियरी एक में कर दिया। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे यहां के लोग इस से ऐसा बिगड़े कि हमें मालूम नहीं कि वह क्या कर डालेंगे। जब मैं ने ऐसा असंतोष देखा, तो मैं ने फौरन अपने हुक्म को बदला और एक्जीक्यूटिव और जूडिशियरी को अलग अलग किया, तब

[कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह]

जा कर कहीं प्राण बचे । जहां की प्रजा ऐसी जागृत हो और डेमोक्रेसी को मानने वाली हो, वहां के लिये यह कहना कि हमें मैडिरियल दिया जाये, कहां तक ठीक है । इलाहबाद, जबलपुर, आदि स्थानों के लोगों से अपने को पालिटिक्स (politics) में पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं मानते और बहुत सी बातों में तो उन से भी आगे हमारे स्थान के लोग चले जाते हैं । हम लोगों ने स्वतन्त्रता के युद्ध में काफी बलि दी और हमारे यहां के काफी आदमी मारे गये, काफी तादाद में लोग जेल गये, काफी हमारे यहां से मार्ट-यरस् (martyrs) हुये तब फिर आप हम से और क्या मैडिरियल मांगते हैं । हम क्या मैडिरियल दें । मैडिरियल तो तमाम भरा पड़ा है और जितना आप चाहें उस को यटीलाइज (utilise) करें । मैडिरियल तो इतना भरा पड़ा है कि उस को दूसरे प्रान्त के लोग भी ले सकते हैं । हमारे वहां के लोग दूसरे प्रान्तों में जा कर प्रेजीडेंट आदि होते थे, और हम जो दूसरे प्रान्तों को मैडिरियल देते थे, उन के लिये कहना कि मैडिरियल नहीं है, मैडिरियल दिखलाओ, न्यायसंगत नहीं है ।

श्री राजगोपालाचारी : यह नहीं समझते हैं ।

कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह : वह सब समझते हैं । हां में यहां पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अक्सर आप (उपाध्यक्ष) या अध्यक्ष महोदय नाराज हुआ करते हैं कि हाउस में लोग बातें करते हैं, जिस से साफ साफ सुनाई नहीं पड़ता । मैं तो समझता हूं कि जब तक माइक्रोफोन नहीं हटा दिये जाते तब तक यह शिकायत बनी रहेगी, क्योंकि बोलने वाला समझता है कि मैं माइक्रोफोन

में बोल रहा हूं लेकिन सुनाई साफ पड़ता नहीं और मेम्बर लोग इसलिये आपस में बात चीत करते हैं और खास कर मिनिस्टर लोग तो ऐसी जबान दबा कर बोलते हैं कि सुनने वाले की समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या बोल रहे हैं और इस के लिये या तो फिर हम लोगों को डंब स्कूल (dumb school) में भेज दें जहां पर हम को ओठों का मूवमेंट (movement) सिखाया जाय और हम को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये जिस से हम ओठों के चलाने से समझ सकें कि वह क्या कह रहे हैं । सवाल करने वाले लोग भी इतने आहिस्ता से पूछते हैं कि दूसरे मेम्बरों को कुछ सुनाई नहीं पड़ता कि क्या पूछा जा रहा है ? एक जमाना वह था जब कांग्रेस में दस दस हजार आदमियों की भीड़ में सुरेन्द्र नाथ बनर्जी बोलते थे और उन की स्पीच को पीछे खड़े हुये लोग बआसानी सुन सकते थे, इसी तरह पर विपिन चन्द्र पाल और पंडित जी बोलते थे, जिस को सब लोग सुन सकते थे और लेडीज (ladies) के बोलने की बात मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि मिसेज ऐनीबेसेंट दस हजार की भीड़ में अपनी स्पीच देती थीं और मैं पीछे खड़ा हुआ उन की स्पीच को हमेशा सुन सकता था । उन की अट्रैक्टिव स्पीच (attractive speech) होती थी और जब वह बोलने खड़ी होती थीं तो पिन ड्रॉप साइलेंस (pin drop silence) होती थी और सब लोग उन की बात को सुन लेते थे, तो आज भी हम लोग बआवाज बुलन्द बोलें तो यह तो छोटा सा हाउस है, बिना माइक्रोफोन के हमारी बात सुनी जा सकेगी । अब हमारे स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर साहब जो बोलते हैं, तो जब तक मैं अगली बेंच पर नहीं बैठता हूं, तब तक मेरी समझ में उन की बात नहीं आती है, और ठीक तरह न सुन पाने के कारण बड़ी कठिनाई पड़ जाती है

श्री भट्ट : और आप इतनी वृत्त आवाज से बोलने हैं कि वह आप की बात नहीं समझ सकते हैं ।

कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह : हो सकता है, तो मैं पार्ट सी स्टेट्स के बारे में कह रहा था कि आप जिनको मर्ज करना चाहते हैं, उन को मर्ज कर दीजिये और जिन को न करना चाहते हों उन को न करिये । अब रही दूसरी बात मैटिरियल देने की, वह भी मैं ने बतला दी । मैं ने आप को बतलाया कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश वह जगह है जहां के रहने वालों ने सन् १८५७ से आज तक कोई ऐसा मूवमेंट (movement) नहीं हुआ जिस में उन लोगों ने ऐक्टिव पार्ट (active part) न लिया हो । सन् १८५७ के स्वतन्त्रता युद्ध में वहां के लोगों ने सक्रिय भाग लिया और कितने ही लोग इस कारण फांसी पर लटकाये गये । सन् १८८५ में जब आप की कांग्रेस कायम हुई उस के बाद ही सन् १८८७ में जब इलाहबाद से अभ्युदय वगैरह खबर नहीं निकले थे, तब हमारे यहां १८८७ से १९०३ तक भारतभ्राता खबर निकलता था जो कांग्रेस को बराबर सपोर्ट (support) करता था जिस को लार्ड कर्जन ने रीवां पहुंचने पर बन्द कराया । उस के बाद हम लोगों ने अनारकिस्ट पार्टी (Anarchist Party) बनाई और उस की ऐक्टिविटीज (activities) के सिलसिले में श्री सुशील लाहिड़ी को फांसी हुई और यह जो श्री जोशी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी हैं, यह हमारे वहां के हैं और एक दूसरे जोशी जो आल इंडिया सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में हैं, वह भी रीवां के हैं । कम्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट सब तरह के आदमी हमारे वहां के हैं और टोप (top) के आदमी हमारे वहां पैदा हुये हैं । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि टोप के आदमी हमारे यहां से हुये हैं, इसलिये हम को इस वजह से अधि-

कारों में वंचित रखना कि हम बैकवर्ड (backward) हैं, मेरी समझ में बिल्कुल अनुचित है । और हमारे स्थान पर आप जिम्मेदारी लें, ठीक नहीं, जब हम पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदारी उठाने के लिये तत्पर और योग्य हैं । और अगर आप इस बिल को इस तरह से बदल देते हैं जिस से आप जिम्मेदार न रहें, तो फिर मेरी इस के ऊपर ज्यादा बोलने की जरूरत नहीं रह जाती है । और वह इस तरीके से हो सकती थी जैसा कि पार्ट बी के लिये आप ने लिख दिया है :

"The Provisions of Part VI shall apply in relation to the States specified in Part C of the First Schedule as they apply in relation to the States specified in Part A of the First Schedule subject to the following modifications and omissions, namely:—

२४० सेक्शन के मुताबिक इस बिल में लिख देते जिस के बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब खुद मानते हैं कि ऐसा लिखा जा सकता है परन्तु आप एक ऐसा रिएक्शनरी और कंट्रोवर्सियल (reactionary and controversial) बिल लाये हैं जिसको कि बिना किसी तबदीली या सुधार के जैसे का तैसा पास करना बड़ा कठिन है और मैं समझता हूं कि मेरा जो इस बिल के लिये सेलेक्ट कमेटी का सुझाव है, उस को आप मंजूर कर लीजिये और सेलेक्ट कमेटी में आप भी बैठें और सब लोग भी बैठें और वहां हम इस पर पूरे तौर से विचार करें । सेलेक्ट कमेटी (Select Committee) में आप भी बैठिये और सब लोगों को बिठा लीजिये और जितना हो सके उतना तो कीजिये । अगर आप उस में कुछ भी करेंगे तो कुछ तो मालूम होगा कि आप इतना करना चाहते हैं । इस लिये मैं ने सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिये मूव (move) किया है । इस में बहुत अधिक अमेंडमेंट हैं । केवल मेरे ही ५०

[कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह]

अमेंडमेंट (Amendment) हैं और मेरे अलावा औरों ने भी बहुत से अमेंडमेंट दिये हैं। तो उन सब पर विचार सिलेक्ट कमेटी में ही हो सकता है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि इसमें कई दिन लग जायेंगे। इसी-लिये मैंने इसमें रखा है कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट तीन दिन में ही देदे। तीन दिन में हम लोग बैठ कर विचार कर लेंगे। मुमकिन हो सकता है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी उसमें आजायें। हम को उम्मीद है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जो कि डिमोक्रैसी का बहुत खयाल रखते हैं शायद हमारे ऊपर भी उनका खयाल कुछ हो जाये। हम निराश नहीं हैं। हमने अभी यह नहीं मान लिया है कि यह बिल जैसा का तैसा ही हमारे ऊपर लाद दिया जायगा। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि अगर यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दिया जायेगा तो सिलेक्ट कमेटी में बैठ कर हम उसमें ऐसा सुधार कर सकेंगे कि पार्ट सी स्टेट्स में रहने वालों को स्वीकार करने योग्य यह हो जायेगा। विन्ध्य प्रदेश को सी स्टेट्स में रखने का यह कारण नहीं था कि वहां की मिनिस्ट्री ने ठीक तरह काम नहीं किया। कारण यह था कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री की यह राय थी कि इसको सी० पी० के साथ मर्ज कर देंगे। यह मैं असली बात बतलाता हूँ जो कि शायद स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर साहब को भी मालूम होगी। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है जिसको कि मैं कह रहा हूँ। वह इसको मर्ज करना चाहते थे सी० पी० के साथ इसीलिये उसको पार्ट बी से पार्ट सी में रखा गया। परन्तु वहां मर्ज करने के खिलाफ इतना आन्दोलन चल पड़ा कि गोली तक चलानी पड़ी। पर फिर भी यह आन्दोलन बन्द नहीं हुआ। यहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास इतने तार आये,

इतने डपुटेशन (Deputation) आये, इतनी किताबें छाप कर भेजी गईं और इतनी पैम्पलैट बाजी हुई कि आखिर कार वह खयाल जो मर्ज करने का था उसको गिव अप (Give up) कर दिया गया। तो जब मर्ज करने का आइडिया ही गिव अप कर दिया गया तो फिर यह पार्ट सी में क्यों रहे। जिस दृष्टिकोण से आपने इसको पार्ट बी में से पार्ट सी में रखा, जब वह दृष्टिकोण ही नहीं रहा और वह बदल गया तो फिर उसको पार्ट सी में क्यों रखा जाय। मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा वर्तमान स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर साहब को और इस के लिये हमारे यहां की यानी विन्ध्य प्रदेश की प्रजा सदैव आपकी ग्रेटफुल (grateful) रहेगी कि आपने यहां यह घोषणा की कि यह मर्ज नहीं किया जायगा। इस के लिये मैंने आपको धन्यवाद कई बार दिया है और इस के लिये मैं हमेशा ग्रेटफुल रहूंगा। और हमारे यहां के लोग आपकी ग्रेटफुल रहेंगे कि आपने इसको मर्ज नहीं किया और साथ ही आपने यह भी घोषणा कर दी कि यह आबादी और रकबे के लिहाज से अलहिदा रहने के लायक है। परन्तु जिस उदारता से आपने यह किया है उस उदारता को आप अब क्यों भूल जाते हैं। उसी उदारता को और आगे बढ़ाये चलिए। आप इसको अब वही अधिकार दे दीजिये जो कि पार्ट ए या पार्ट बी स्टेट्स के हैं क्योंकि वह अधिकार इसको पहले भी मिले हुए थे। अगर किसीको एक बार एक अधिकार दे कर फिर वह वापस ले लिया जाता है तो इससे बड़ा झगड़ा पड़ता है। मैं आपको एक मिसाल बतलाऊँ। हमारे यहां पहले सात आदमियों को मिनिस्टर बनाया गया था। बाद में स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री का आर्डर हुआ कि तीन रींबा साइड के रखे जायें और तीन बुंदेलखंड

साइड के। तो इस कारण जिन को निकाला गया उन का बड़ा झगड़ा रहा। १५ दिन पहले उन को मिनिस्टर बनाया गया और १५ दिन बाद उन को निकाल दिया गया। यह कितनी गलत चीज है कि जो अधिकार लोगों को एक बार दे दिया जाय वह फिर उन से छीन लिया जाय। अब आप पेप्सू को पार्ट बी में रखे हुए हैं। पेप्सू से हम न तो रकबे में कम हैं, न आबादी में कम हैं, और न इंटेलीजेंस (Intelligence) में कम है और न सेक्रीफाइसेज (Sacrifices) में कम है। तो जब हम किसी चीज में पेप्सू से कम नहीं हैं तो क्यों पेप्सू को पार्ट बी में रखा जाता है और हम को पार्ट सी में रखा जाता है।

सौराष्ट्र की आबादी और रकबा भी करीब करीब हमारे ही बराबर है और उस को पार्ट बी में रखा गया है। फिर कौन सा पाप किया है विन्ध्य प्रदेश वालों ने कि जिस की वजह से उन को वह अधिकार नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। अगर किसी खास आदमी के पाप हों तो आप उस को अलग कर दीजिये, या आप उस को क्षमा कर दीजिये। जैसा कि बड़े आदमियों का कायदा होता है कि, शासित कर पुनि करहिं पसाऊ। मैं सब के पाप अपने ऊपर लेने को तैयार हूँ। और उन के पापों को लेकर फांसी पर चढ़ने को तैयार हूँ। आप मुझे फांसी पर चढ़ा दीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pepus has pep in it.

कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह : तो हमारे यहां भी चिरोंजी होती है जिस को लोग खाते हैं। हमारे यहां और भी बहुत सी चीजें होती हैं और बहुत सी माइन्स (Mines) हैं।

तो कोई गलती हुई हो तो उस को या
१ क्षमा कर दीजिये या उस के लिये सजा

दे दीजिये। बड़े आदमियों का यह स्वभाव होता है कि वह पहले दंड देते हैं मगर फिर प्रसन्न भी हो जाते हैं। आप ने यह दंड दिया कि पार्ट बी में से पार्ट सी में कर दिया, अब आप कृपा कर के इसे फिर पार्ट सी में से पार्ट बी में कर दीजिये। बड़े आदमी ऐसा ही करते हैं। तुलसी दाम जी ने बड़े आदमियों के बारे में यह ही कहा है कि वह पहले तो नाराज होते हैं परन्तु बाद में प्रसन्न भी हो जाते हैं। रघुवंश में भी यही कहा गया है :

‘यथापराध दण्डानाम् !’

जितना अपराध किया है उतना ही तो दंड होना चाहिये। कुछ थोड़ा सा अपराध हुआ इस में आप ने पार्ट बी में से पार्ट सी में कर दिया। अब अपराध क्षमा कर के पार्ट बी में फिर कर दीजिये। आप जिस को चाहें प्राइम मिनिस्टर बना दीजिये। उस के लिये मैं प्रार्थी नहीं हूँ। मैं तो अपनी स्टेट के लिये कहता हूँ कि जो शासन वहां होना चाहिये वह उच्च श्रेणी का होना चाहिये जैसा कि मैं ने आप से कहा है। आप ने ही इस को पहले नीचे गिराया है अब आप ही इस को उठाइये। आपका यह धर्म है कि आप लोगों को ऊंचा उठायें। अब लोगों को नीचा रखने का प्रयत्न न कीजिये। अगर आप की गवर्नमेंट (Government) लोगों को नीचा रखने का प्रयत्न करेगी तो मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कुछ दिन तक आप तलवार के बल से उन को नीचा रख लें मगर अधिक समय तक आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे। एक तो आप ने सेक्शन (section) ३७१ लगा कर दस करोड़ आदमियों को एक दम गिरा दिया है। आप यह समझते हैं कि हम विजेता हैं और हम इस विजित रस पर हुकूमत करने

[कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह]

आये हैं। यह बात आप अपने दिमाग से निकाल दीजिये। आप ने इन दस करोड़ आदमियों पर विजय नहीं पायी है। आप जो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट (British Government) के खिलाफ विजयी हुये हैं उस विजय में यह दस करोड़ आदमी भी शामिल हैं। आप ने उन को विजय नहीं किया है। अगर आप आज राज्यों को इंटीग्रेट कर पाये हैं तो इन दस करोड़ आदमियों की मदद से ही कर पाये हैं। अगर यह दस करोड़ आदमियों की मदद मिली होती तो आप यह नहीं कर सकते थे। आज जो आपने राजाओं को हटा दिया है तो यह दस करोड़ आदमी आप से नीचे नहीं हो गये हैं। इन ५ से एक करोड़ आदमियों को आप ने ब्यूरोक्रेटिक रूल के अन्दर रख दिया है। क्या आप के लिये यह उचित है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि आप उन को बहुत दिनों तक इस हालत में रख सकेंगे। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो यह अन्याय होगा। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग आप की तारीफ करें मगर मैं आप को सच्ची बात बतलाता हूँ।

‘स कि सखा साधु न शास्ति यों ऽ धिपं ।
हितान्न यः संश्रुणेत स कि प्रभुः ॥’

वह कुत्सित सखा है जो चापलूसी करता है और वह कुत्सित अफसर है जो सच्ची बात को नहीं मानता है। इसलिये मैं आप को आगाह करता हूँ और गवर्नमेंट को भी आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मैं कहता हूँ वह होकर रहेगा। रेसपांसिबिल गवर्नमेंट को दुनिया की कोई शक्ति नहीं रोक सकती। मैं आप से केवल यह कहता हूँ कि आप को यह प्रसन्नता से देनी चाहिये। या कि आप हमारी कुछ और आहुति लेना चाहते हैं। यह है आप के सामने प्रश्न। अब आप को

यह देखना है कि आप कब तक तलवार के बल से राज्य कर सकने दें। महात्मा गांधी ने जो अहिंसा का पाठ पढ़ाया था आज वह कहाँ चला गया है। आप जहाँ देखें वहाँ गोलियाँ चल रही हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has spoken at length on this and he is trying to repeat what he has already said. There are many other hon. Members who wish to speak.

कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह: मैं दस मिनट में खतम किये देता हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो अहिंसा का पाठ हम को पढ़ाया गया था आज वह नहीं है।

जब हम और देशी रियासतों के बारे में देखते हैं कि जो मर्ज हो गई वहाँ के लोगों पर भी गोलियाँ चल रही हैं। कूच बिहार मर्ज हो गई। वहाँ पर बेचारों पर गोलियाँ चल रही हैं। तो हम लोग तलाश किये गये हैं। सिरोही में गोलियाँ चलती हैं। ऐसा लगता है जैसे स्टेट्स के आदमी पहिचान लिये गये हैं कि इन का शिकार खेलना है। पहले भी यह गोलियाँ चलाई गयीं पर सफलता नहीं मिली। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि आप यह गोलियाँ चला कर हम को दबाने का प्रयत्न छोड़ दीजिये। महात्मा गांधी अहिंसा और प्रेम के आधार पर जीतने के लिये कहते थे। अब आप सोचिये कि सत्य क्या है। सत्य यह है कि आप इतने दिनों तक यह घोषणा करते आये थे कि भारत वर्ष के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उत्तरदायित्व-पूर्ण शासन का उपभोग करने का हक होगा। क्या यह बात आज सत्य है। मैं स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर से पूछता हूँ कि क्या आप उन घोषणाओं के पीछे जा रहे हैं।

अब मैं आप का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी हस्तबद्ध हो कर मैं आप से प्रार्थना

करता हूँ कि आप कृपा कर के इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूर कर लीजिये और वहाँ पर जरूरी संशोधन कर लीजिये ताकि लोगों को भी कुछ संतोष हो और हम लोगों को भी कुछ संतोष दे कर आप इस कानून को पास कीजिये। केवल अपने बहुमत के बल पर आप इस को पास न कीजिये इसलिये मैं मूव करता हूँ कि यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी को रेफर कर दिया जाये।

(English translation of the above speech)

Capt. A. P. Singh (Vindhya Pradesh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of hon. Dr. Ambedkar, Babu Ramnarayan Singh, Shri D. S. Seth, Shri Sarwate, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri A. C. Guha, Shri Gautam, Shri Jajoo, Shrimati Durgabai, Shri M. A. Ayyangar, Shri Sidhva, Dr. M. C. Reddy, Pandit Kunzru, Prof. K. T. Shah, Shri T. N. Singh, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Dr. Parmar, Shri S. N. Shukla, Shri Dwivedi, Shri R. S. Tewari, Shri Poonacha, Pandit M. B. Bhargava, Shri Dholakia, Thakur Lal Singh, Shri G. S. Guha and the Mover with instructions to report within three days."

Sir, my motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee has been reasoned due to its being so reactionary that I have been wondering how such a Bill could have been brought forward by a Congress Government. I could never even dream that the Government of the Congress—the Congress that had declared time and again that no part of the country will remain devoid of responsible Government—could ever dare to present such a measure. Before attaining independence, it had passed a resolution asking the Princes of the various States to instal responsible Governments in their States and the Princes at many places did so. But the Government formed by the same Congress wants through this reactionary Bill to end the responsible Government from States where it had already been established. I should like to know what is the definition of an "aggressor". So far as I understand, the aggressor is one who rules against the wishes of the subjects, the people of the state. May I understand that this Government want to rule there against the will of the people? Do this Government want that only the

representatives of that place be taken but an administration according to public may not be set up?

I think that this Bill should go to the Select Committee where it may be thrashed out to be presented here again in a new form. Then it will be worth meriting the acceptance by Congress Government and by Parliament which constitutes a majority of the Congress people. The manner in which this Bill has been brought forward smacks of a mentality that having a majority we could do anything. But, Sir, I would like to say one thing. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that, "Tyranny of the majority is worse than the tyranny of the minority". So the majority here wants to tyrannise us, over one crore of people. This tyranny is worse than that which we used to suffer at the hands of minority, that is, the Princes. That was the tyranny of the minority and now the tyranny of the majority is being imposed upon us. Hence I think that this Bill should better be sent to the Select Committee.

So many things are said about it. It is said that Dr. Pattabhi had submitted a report at that time. He might have, but at that time Vindhya Pradesh was not among Part C States. Therefore, that report cannot apply to Vindhya Pradesh. The hon. Minister of States has himself accepted for Vindhya Pradesh that "it alternated between Part A and Part B States"

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): Has he so commended it?

Capt. A. P. Singh: Yes, Sir, it alternated between Part A and Part B, that is, the question was whether it should be included in Part A or Part B. But then why was it not included therein? It was not included therein because the Ministry there did not function well. That thing I have already dealt with and even if I take it to be the case, how far is it justified that you should for that reason take away the right of the people? If the Ministry did not function properly, you may have hanged them, as I have also said before. You have been changing Ministries of so many places. You are now changing the Ministry of Punjab because you think that it has not been functioning properly. But that does not mean that the rights of the people there should be snatched away. That was the only excuse forwarded by the Minister of States that day and no other reasons were given. This drags in a lot of personal matters, but the hon. Prime Minister told me in the A. I. C. C. meeting that personal matters should not be brought in; so I shall not bring these things here. But after all one cannot help

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saying something because it is often remarked that this thing is in the mind of the Minister of States as also in the mind of the hon. Prime Minister. The reason why it is so is that their Secretaries have counselled them so. Hence it becomes necessary to tell them something. I will say all this within a short time and would not bring in any personal matters, nor will I talk of what the States Ministry is doing behind their iron curtain until, of course, I am forced to disclose these things to the House. Now, I will tell only those things which are so evident that everybody knows them. He says that very little interference is done. To what extent interference is done by the States Ministry will become clear from what I will submit now. The first question that came up after the integration was the forming of a Ministry. Vindhya Pradesh had two parts: one, Rewa State, and the other, a portion of Bundelkhand. In Bundelkhand, the Ministry was formed in consultation with the Praja Mandal. The people of that place formed the Ministry and the same began to function. Now, according to their usual way, the States Ministry pitchforked some men of their own there: one Regional Commissioner as also a Chief Secretary were thrust upon the Ministry. Then came up the question of the formation of a separate Ministry for Rewa. There the States Ministry put a condition that the Chief Minister will be a person who will have the support of the four parties there. Which were these four parties? On the one side was the Congress, on the other were Zamindars which meant that both the Congress and the Zamindars should select that person. Not only this. There was another party, Praja Mandal. Praja Mandal consisted of those persons whose mentality resembled mostly to that of the Hindu Mahasabha. Then there was the Azad Praja Mandal also most of whose members have now become Socialists. Now consider that the leader could be a man whom these four parties were to accept. If all of them did not, an I.C.S. rule was to be imposed. That was the rigid condition put forth for Rewa. However, the people urged upon me to accept the Ministry. The choice of the leaders of these four parties fell upon me. I knew that it could not work for long for it used to be run by the I.C.S. people. So I was reluctant in accepting it. But I agreed on their insistence. Now, some mistakes are inevitable after all. I admit we also made some mistakes at some junctures. After all we were not very experienced persons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is referring to past history. All that is not relevant.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Because it has been said by the States Minister that it was on account of the failure of the States Ministry functioning there that Vindhya Pradesh has been reduced to a Part C State. I want to prove that it was on account of the interference of the States Ministry that Vindhya Pradesh has been reduced to a Part C State and not on account of the mistakes committed by the Ministry functioning there.

Shri Gopalaswami: I do not think that in my speech this morning, I said anything of the kind. Probably the hon. Member expected that I might say something, and therefore, he is criticising. I hope for my benefit, he will continue to speak in the language he last spoke.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member making a point now to invoke the aid of the House to convert a Part C State into a Part A or B State? I am not able to understand the relevancy.

Capt. A. P. Singh: I want that this should be done under Article 240 of the Constitution, i.e., to convert a Part C State into a Part A State. The Prime Minister himself agreed to this in the party meeting. Article 240 has got the effect of even amending the Constitution. I shall read that article, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is in pursuance of that article that this Bill has been introduced.

Shri Gopalaswami: It is under article 240.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Under article 240 something more than this can be done and that has not been done and that is my point.

Sub-clause (2) of article 240 reads as follows:—

“Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending the Constitution.”

So, under this article, the Prime Minister himself accepted on that date that it may be put under Part A. Of course, he said that putting it in Part B will not be desirable. Therefore, I shall not say anything about

it. I would only say that the Prime Minister himself said on that day to us that it could be put in Part A.

As regards the other argument, I admit that this morning the hon. Minister of States did not say anything about the reducing of Vindhya Pradesh to a Part C State. On that date, he of course referred to it. However, I am not in a mood to say anything which might not be palatable to the Minister.

Shri Gopalaswami: There is no question of palatability. I only pointed out a fact that I had not said that. My hon. friend assumed that I had said that and went on to criticise.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): Please speak on in Hindi.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Sir, I am asked to continue my speech in Hindi. So I would like to submit something with regard to the question of responsibility now. The hon. Minister was stating that because the Centre was responsible for the Part C States therefore whatever ministry was to be formed there it may not be responsible to the legislature. I would like to ask you as to why you are burdening yourself with this additional responsibility. Nobody is requesting you to take this responsibility upon your shoulders. Please do not burden yourself with it. The reality is (and this is the idea underlying this whole Bill) that it is presumed that the bureaucratic people are far superior to the elected representatives of the people. It has been definitely presumed that the persons drawn from a bureaucratic regime are superior and the persons who are elected by the people are surely inferior. And this is why you want to vest the power in those very people and not in the elected representatives of the people. I want to ask a simple question from the Minister of States as to why he has not got any confidence in the elected representatives of the people and why does not he like to transfer power to them? Why he presumes that they are not fit to be taken into confidence? I would go to such an extent and say that if you are not in a position to trust those people, you cannot rule upon those areas. In a general sense you believe that they are not trustworthy and this motion is totally wrong and the present Bill has presumably been brought forth on that very presumption. I was saying only this much that interference usually takes place and it is of many types. I am not referring to all these points just at this time.

The second point to which I want to refer here is that there is a general

impression and the hon. Minister of States too hinted to it the other day, that when the late Minister of States Sardar Patel, was among us, we used to remain silent and dared not to utter a word even out of fear. But now that he is not alive we dare to come forward and speak. But I would like to tell you Sir, that it is not at all correct; and certainly it is not a new thing that has come to my mind. I have got several extracts of my past speeches with me in which I have expressed the very same ideas which I express even now and I can read them out here if you like; but it would take time to read all those speeches. My speeches delivered on 15th April, 17th April and 13th December 1950 and also of the 11th March, 1950 perhaps contain more than what I say today. I had fully denounced the firing that was resorted to by the administration there. When it was converted from a Part B State to a Part C State, I had opposed that move also, and when the High Court was converted into Judicial Commissioner's Court then also I had opposed that move too. All these things are recorded in my speeches and if I were to read them out here it would take time. Nevertheless if it would be possible for me I would read out one or two things from them, by which it would be clear that I was never afraid of speaking even before him, and I have done nothing in this world out of fear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now what purpose does it serve. The hon. Member need not refer to all the speeches made earlier.

Some Hon. Members: Only one or two.

Capt. A. P. Singh: One thing that I had stated at that time was this:

"Look to this fact as well. The princes did give us the right of self-government. Electoral rolls based on adult suffrage were prepared and consequently arrangements for holding elections were made on that basis during their rule. But the Congress Government has snatched away that right too from us. Now you can yourself see that our condition has been made far worse than what it was during the reign of the princes"

Whatever I had stated at that time I am submitting the same even today. At one place I had said that it was a matter of regret that the words such as these 'that the policy of the Government was to merge the parts of the former Indian States with the old British India but not *vice versa*,' should come out from the mouth of

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Sardar Patel. I had said so in connection with Ajmer. I had protested on these remarks and had said that it was not befitting for an outstanding personality like Sardar Patel to speak such words, and he ought not have spoken these words in the capacity of a Congress leader. I had said these words at that time and I repeat them even today. If I am asked to quote more things I am quite prepared for it, but it will take time to read them out. I had also denounced the firing that took place in Vindhya Pradesh.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: You denounced it vehemently at that time.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Everybody is supporting me, therefore I think I need not repeat all those things here. I want that this deep seated wrong impression, that we are only trying to harass the present hon. Minister of States, should go and he should know it well that whatever I am saying at this time, I have been saying so at least for the last twenty-five or thirty years. There has hardly been any meeting of the All India Congress Committee where resolutions to this effect have not been passed. Besides this our Shri Rajaji knows it well how much I tried even there for the setting up of the responsible Government in the States, and how promises were taken from them that with the attainment of Swaraj, the States too will be given the right to have their own responsible governments. And in accordance with that promise I dare say today that the Bill that has been brought forward by our hon. Minister of States is not the right one. I want that certain section of the Bill that he has introduced should be changed. The first thing that occurs there is that some of the states have not been given anything at all or at the most they have been given a Chief Commissioner's Council; and it is said that they would be merged in due course of time. They may be merged when the time comes but I say why should not they be granted responsible Government today when there is no possibility of their merger in the near future. Their condition is just like the sheep which is grazing only to be sacrificed; or in other words their condition is no better than sacrificial beasts. You want to wipe them out. If you have to merge them, do it; but so long as you do not merge them give them at least responsible Government. When you have to merge them, you may do so. But to say that because you have to merge them and so you will not do anything is, to my

mind, quite unfair. Aundh was a small state and in the days of Mahatma Gandhi it had attained responsible Government. They framed a small constitution for that state and a responsible Government was established there. So when a small state like Aundh can be given responsible Government there seems no reason why comparatively a bigger state like Vindhya Pradesh, should be deprived of this privilege.

When responsible Government has been granted to a small State like Aundh, I see no reason, why it should not be granted to other small States as well. If you want to merge them do it right now, but it is really putting them to great hardship by telling them that they are not being granted responsible Government because they will be merged in future. Now compare any other backward part with Ajmer. Ajmer was the centre of about two crores of congressmen i.e. Ajmer was the centre of all the Congress Committees of Rajputana and Central India. They were all controlled from Ajmer. Now, no responsible Government has been granted to Ajmer, while Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat have got it. Now see, what a great injustice has been done. How the residents of Ajmer will be feeling about this. They might be thinking that those politically backward parts which were led by them have been granted responsible Government while they have not been given such Government. Therefore, I submit why you create such heart burning amongst the people.

Take the case of Delhi itself. It is often said that Delhi cannot be granted responsible Government as it is the capital seat of the country. Calcutta was both the provincial and the central capital but the rights of the residents of Calcutta were never curtailed. The Government used to move to Simla for six months but nobody was ever deprived of his rights. If you recognise New Delhi as the capital seat then why do you not separate it and grant residents of Delhi their rights. They daily make protest against it and thus discontentment is spreading and you have to pass daily new laws like Preventive Detention Act etc. Have you ever thought as to why you have to pass such laws? You have to do all these because you have not removed the real cause of their discontentment. Nobody is taking any action against me as I am speaking in the Parliament otherwise I would have been arrested under the Preventive Detention Act for delivering such a speech. Thus you are suppressing the rights of the people.

Please, root out the cause of discontentment. Take the case of the Maharaja of Baroda. You have dethroned him. You have done the right thing. I think, the Ministry must have the necessary and relevant papers with it and the Ministry must be right in doing so. But the people of Baroda who sometimes back had desried that the Maharaja be dethroned, do not seem to be so much against him at present as before. What is the reason behind it? The reason is that your present administration is not so good as compared with the previous one. I am not saying this thing in regard to Baroda alone. I think, the reason of all this must be well known to the hon. Minister of States. The reason is that generally people have begun to think that they were better off during the reign of the Princes. What made them to think of integration? They thought that if they helped in the process of integration they will be granted responsible Government. If the Ministry of States had made a declaration before that after integration they will be placed under a Chief Commissioner and the bureaucratic rule will be enforced on them then the people would not have accepted this integration gladly and with pleasure.

Shri Gopalaswami: May I point out that the Chief Commissioner need not necessarily be a bureaucrat under this Bill? For ought I know, Capt. A. P. Singh might himself become the Chief Commissioner.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Please, do not involve me in anything. Well, I am not approaching anybody that I should be appointed a Minister. This is well known to everybody as to how I became a Minister and why I resigned. I was always ready to resign when asked to do so. Even if I am asked to work as an Adviser or Minister to the Chief Commissioner, I will flatly refuse the offer. Do you think that a person of such standing in the Congress will go and work with a bureaucrat? It will be highly humiliating if such a person goes and works under the Chief Commissioner. That is another thing if due to this he might have always to remain outside.

"Malti kusumasyain dwai gateer hi Manishnam."

*Murdhni va sarv lokasya visheer-
yet vane thava."*

Just like the flower of *malti* big persons are subjected to two conditions only. Either the *malti* flower is placed on the head or it perishes in the jungle. This was the mentality of the Congressmen. They used to say that either

they will attain independence or will perish instead. This is the same mentality which the Government are trying to curb and they are curbing it gradually and I am sorry to say that many of us are succumbing to that. But still I will say that in spite of this we have formed a mentality. Therefore, to think that we are anxious to accept any job or want to go somewhere or want to become bureaucrats is totally wrong. I want that the hon. Minister or the Chief Commissioner should drop down such ideas if they have got any. I am fighting so that there might be established responsible Government. The Ministry should be responsible to the elected representatives of the people. This talk of double responsibility is absolutely wrong. On the one side it is said that the Ministry should be responsible to the Centre and on the other it is asked to be responsible to the elected representatives of the people as well. It is said that in practice the Ministry will be responsible to the people but it should remain on paper only. Sir, you can yourself understand that when the written instructions are not followed then how far the unwritten ones will be followed. Therefore, I totally fail to understand as to why they will not be responsible to the people in spite of all that is written. I want to submit that why it should not be clearly stated that whichever Ministry is formed there, it will have to be responsible to the legislature and if this is not done, then what is the use of having a legislature at all. Then it will be simply like an advisory body, and even in that some members will be nominated. There will be five or six such nominated members in Vindhya Pradesh. The ministers will also be nominated from amongst them and the elected representatives will have to content themselves with their lot. Therefore, this provision of nomination should not have been included at all. This is an absolutely wrong thing. This provision is similar to the Montague Chelmsford Scheme of 1919.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The usual convention will be followed, I mean, the convention of the leader of the majority party being called upon to be the Chief Minister.

Capt. A. P. Singh: This should have been specifically mentioned. What is the need of all this when they will not be responsible. You have seen what happened in Rajasthan. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that as Shri Hiralal Shastri enjoys their confidence so he will continue to hold that position, though all the congressmen passed resolutions after resolutions that they have no confidence in Shri Hiralal

Shastri but all was of no avail. Therefore, to say that this convention will be established holds no meaning because conventions do not get established in such a short time, and if it amounts to same thing, why they do not lay it down here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The language used here is the same language as is used in connection with Part A States, relating to Ministers.

Capt. A. P. Singh: No, Sir, that clause has been omitted.

Dr. Parmar (Himachal Pradesh): That has been omitted. What is in the Constitution has been omitted from this Bill.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Yes, Sir. The words "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State" have been omitted. Perhaps Article 164 has been omitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause (2) has been omitted.

Capt. A. P. Singh: I note that certain important parts have been omitted deliberately. I think the person who has drafted this Bill should be awarded Nobel Prize. The sentences which have been laid down are one from one section, another from another section and third from the third section, and thus a single clause has been framed. I am short of time, otherwise, I would have pointed out the various sentences and from where they have been copied. So, these things have been put very cleverly.

I was saying that all the principal ideas of the Montague Chelmsford Scheme are uppermost in the mind of the hon. Minister. That Scheme was chalked out in 1919 while its declaration was made some time in 1917. It shows that the Scheme was prepared 31 or 32 years ago and we, the people of the States, are still backward by 32 years.

While replying to my speech in the A. I. C. C. meeting the other day, the hon. Prime Minister admitted that he did not consider any part to be backward. He said that he recognised them all as equal. As regards his remaining points I will speak later; here I would only like to deal with a couple of other facts. This Bill really takes us as many as 32 years back. Ever since it was declared that it was intended to bring forward a Bill in regard to Part 'C' States, we had been looking forward to its introduction with the same keenness as we displayed during the days of Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

During those days Mr. Curtis had come into limelight, but now we find the States Ministry has taken his place. Sir, you might be well aware about Mr. Curtis. When the declaration in regard to the said Reforms was made, he was invited by the Lt. Governor of the United Provinces. All guests were introduced to him, but Lala Jagatnarain Lal, who belonged to the moderate party, refused to shake hands with one whom he considered to be the country's enemy. So it is for us to decide as to how we should feel now when a scheme, which made even a moderate man like Lala Jagatnarain Lal refuse to shake hands with Mr. Curtis and which was rejected by the Congress, is being brought again, after a lapse of about 32 years. The same is now being sought to be brought on the lines of the old Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. There are several lists under it, namely, Concurrent list, State list and Central list. We will not be empowered to legislate in regard to subjects coming under State list even; President's assent will have to be got in regard to so many things in that case. Despite the fact that we are being provided with a mere puppet or bogus Assembly, we are being asked to accept it. How can we agree to accept such a measure when we are unable to see anything material in it? It does not even provide for any legislative powers being given to the legislature. Nor it is provided with any responsibility. Only the nominated Members have been thrust into it. No effort has been spared to make this measure as reactionary as it could possibly be. It would have been certainly better not to have brought this Bill at all than to have brought it in such a form. In that case, it would have been left to us whether to curse ourselves or to do anything else. This Bill has been brought forward in the House merely with a view to give away a show of what is being proposed to be provided to Vindhya Pradesh or Himachal Pradesh. It is good enough that some mention has been made in regard to this Section, as it has enabled the House to understand that it is simply useless and immaterial, for, otherwise, the House would not have even imagined it to be so. What makes it necessary for the Legislature to exist in the case of the Executive being not fully responsible to it?

So such is the state of affairs. All the powers have been gradually curtailed. As I have just said, the Pattabhi Report does not apply to Part 'C' States. As regards Delhi, my hon. friend Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, who is present here, will shed light. I for

one would also plead for a responsible Government being set up in Delhi.

Now I would come to another important point regarding the judiciary. We are often asked why we want the provisions of Part 'A' States to be extended to Part 'C' States too. May I tell in this connection that we had been enjoying the benefit of the High Court for at least last 30 years. Usually the retired legal remembrancers from U. P. used to be appointed as judges there in the High Court. It had also an independent Bar of its own. Now the High Court has been turned into a Judicial Commissioner's Court because of the State having been classified as Part 'C' State. Now who is the judicial commissioner? An I. C. S. officer has been sent as the Judicial Commissioner. Now he is discharging the functions of a High Court judge. I do not in the least mean that he is not properly discharging his duties. I am simply referring to the principles involved therein. What I mean to say is that the heaviest loss which the Part 'C' States have suffered as a result of their having been made so is that the status of their judiciary has come down very low. That is also the reason why Vindhya Pradesh should come under Part 'A'. Moreover, I wish the same for all the Part 'C' States. I for one would go so far as to suggest the complete abolition of the institution of Part 'C' States. There appears to be no need for classifying the various states into Parts 'A', 'B' and 'C'. The States Ministry has no longer any utility and it wants to preserve the institution called Part 'C' States in its own selfish interests so as to justify its existence. Otherwise, what utility has the States Ministry got?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): Nothing.

Capt. A. P. Singh: They have preserved this institution of Part 'C' States merely with a view to maintaining a large staff here. While on the one hand, there is a cry for retrenchment as also the economy in the expenditure, on the other hand, the States Ministry is still continuing to function. After all what is the utility derived from this Ministry? Let them at once dispense with the large staff now at their disposal and bring forward a Bill providing for the merger of the Part 'C' States. Such a Bill can be passed here within a couple of hours and thus the States that are to be merged can be easily merged with the neighbouring areas. They are themselves fed up with their present conditions and want to get rid of them as soon as possible. The people of Bhopal told me the other day that they wanted an early merger

so that they could also get some relief. Neither they are merged nor are their present conditions improved and as such their fate lies undecided. A sort of Democles' sword is hanging over their heads. I would ask the Government to do at an early date what they propose to do. Although, two years have passed, they could not make up their mind as to what should be done in this respect. Always they say that they are considering the matter. Enough time has now passed since they first began to consider this matter. The election has also drawn nigh. It is high time the Government should realise how the conditions are deteriorating there. What answer shall we give to the people of such States? How can, under such uncertain conditions, we ask them to vote for us? The people will simply say that how could they vote for us when they already knew that we are going to keep them in Part 'C' State. I am not mentioning all these things in relation to any party politics, nor am I saying anything in regard to the Congress Party in particular. That I will take up only in the Party meetings, as I am hopeful that this question will certainly come up before them. At the present moment I am only asking the Congress Government in general as to now can we face the people of Part 'C' States or Vindhya Pradesh, and now could we ask them to vote for us. Let the Government realise for a moment the awkward position in which the members of Parliament are at present placed. The Government may or may not be afraid of their position because there are scores of other ways open to them; but our future solely depends on what confidence our brothers and sisters have in us. We can only ask them to vote for us. That is the only course open to us. But the Government have by bringing forward such a measure closed even that way. How can we say to them that we have brought forward this Bill of which we ourselves feel ashamed. There must be something which may be worth telling them. We had made a perfect Constitution; it is now also being sought to be amended. But so far as the Part 'C' States are concerned, nothing is proposed to be amended in the Constitution either. Well, at this stage I would not deal with this question which I hope to take up when the discussion on the Constitution Amendment is held. What I mean to say here is only this that there should be certain provisions with which we may approach the electorate to vote for us. Should this Bill be passed, the only course left to us would be to put it aside. It would not be even worth mentioning. We cannot manage to go to the electorate, with such a Bill.

[Capt. A. P. Singh]

I do not think there is any gain in bringing this Bill when thirty-two years back the Congress itself had not accepted it. I want to ask why it is being thrust upon us. I urge upon the Government not to do so. They should trust the people of that State. As regards asking for material, the hon. Prime Minister had said the other day that material was to be had everywhere. About giving material, I can only say, "So kapi ek na sena mahin, jo na tumahin jeete run mahin", (There is not one single monkey in the army who would not be victorious against you in the battle.)

There is no dearth of material in Vindhya Pradesh. Every child of that State has been brought up in democracy and he knows what is and what should be in a democracy. I wish to tell you that as a result of the Congress agitation for many years the judiciary and the executive were separated when the Ministry was formed there, but when officials of the States Ministry went there, they said that judiciary and executive should not be separate but should be one and we were asked to change what we had done. We explained to them that our policy was to keep judiciary and executive separate and that it was quite reasonable, but they did not agree with us and on the contrary said that we had no experience of administration. So on their insistence we merged the judiciary with the executive with the result that the people in our State became so furious that we did not know what to do to satisfy them. When I saw this wide-spread dissatisfaction, I immediately revised my orders and separated the executive from the judiciary. Then only could we save ourselves. I cannot say how far is it correct and justified to call for material from a place where people are so much politically-conscious and so much democratic-minded. In no respect the people of the State regard themselves as inferior and backward to the people of Allahabad, Jubbulpore and other places. On the other hand, they are much more advanced than these people in many cases. We have made no less sacrifices in the struggle for our freedom and a large number of persons from our place laid down their lives and thousands went to jail and became martyrs in the cause of the country. What more material do they want from us? It is full of material and it is upto them to utilize it. There is so much material that even people of other States can take it if they wish. Our people used to hold offices of Presidents etc. in other States. Hence, to ask for material from those who used

to give it to other States is not at all justified.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): They do not understand this.

Capt. A. P. Singh: They do understand everything. By the way, I may point out here, Sir, that you or non. the Speaker have frequently expressed indignation about hon. Members talking to one another in the House thereby making it difficult to listen carefully to the proceedings. As far as I think, unless microphones are removed from here, this thing will continue because the person who speaks thinks that he is speaking before a microphone but actually he is heard clearly and hence the hon. Members start talking, particularly the hon. Ministers speak with such a low voice that those who listen are unable to make out what they say. For that, I think it would be better if they send us to some Dumb school where we might be taught the movement of lips and be given a training to understand what a person says only with the help of his movement of lips. Then again, the hon. Members also put their questions in such a suppressed voice that other Members do not at all follow what they say. There was a time when Shri Surendra Nath Banerjee used to address congress meetings attended by no less than ten thousand persons and he could be heard without any difficulty even by those standing in the end. Similarly Shri Bipin Chandra Pal and Panditji used to speak in such a way that they could be easily heard. Then about ladies, I may tell you Sir, that Mrs. Anne Besant used to address gatherings of ten thousand persons and I could always listen to her standing at the back of the crowd. Hers used to be an attractive speech and pin-drop silence used to prevail when she spoke and everybody could hear her easily. So, if we begin to speak louder, we can be easily heard without the help of a microphone in this small House. I cannot follow the hon. Minister of States unless I sit on the front bench and there is naturally much difficulty when I am unable to catch what he says.

Shri Bhatt (Bombay): And you speak so loudly that he cannot understand what you say.

Capt. A. P. Singh: It may be so. Anyway, I was submitting about Part 'C' States that those States whom they want to merge should be merged and others may be left if they are not going to be merged. As for giving material, I have already dealt with this matter. I have submitted that

Vindhya Pradesh is a State the people of which have always taken an active part in each and every political movement since 1857. The people of that place took an active part in the War of Independence of 1857 and a large number of them were hanged on that account. In 1885 when Congress was established and in 1887 when the publishing of *Abhyudaya* and other papers had not started, our people had been publishing a paper called "*Bharat Bhrata*" from 1887 to 1903, and it always used to support the congress and which was ultimately banned by Lord Curzon when he went to Rewa. After that, we formed an Anarchist party and it was in connection with its activities that Shri Sushil Lahiri was hanged. Shri Joshi of the Communist Party belongs to our place and another Shri Joshi of the All India Socialist Party also comes from Rewa. Our State has produced all sorts of men, communists, socialists and others. What I mean to submit is that our part of the country has given some top-ranking people to the nation and hence it is totally unjustified to deprive us of our rights on the ground that we are backward. I do not think it is proper that they should take upon themselves the responsibility when we are fully prepared and fit for shouldering the same. If they make changes in the Bill so that the responsibility does not rest on them, then certainly there is not much for me to speak on the subject, and this could have been done by providing the following as has been provided for Part 'B' States that:

"The provisions of Part VI shall apply in relation to the States specified in Part 'C' of the first schedule as they apply in relation to the States specified in Part 'A' of the first schedule subject to the following modifications and omissions, namely:—"

Such a provision can be made under Article 240 and the hon. Prime Minister has himself admitted that it could be done. But such a reactionary and controversial Bill has been brought forward that it is very difficult to pass it unless some changes or amendments are made therein. I think my proposal of referring the Bill to a select committee should be accepted so that the hon. Minister and other hon. Members may sit together and discuss the matter fully.

The hon. Minister also take part in the deliberations of the Select Committee, and let others also join in it and do our utmost in this matter. Even if something is done, we will, at least have some idea as to how much you want to do. I had, therefore, moved

for referring this Bill to Select Committee. A large number of amendments have been put forward. I alone have put as many as 50 amendments, and besides that many other hon. members also have given notices of their amendments. Those amendments can only be considered in the Select Committee. It can be very well said that the consideration on this Bill will take sufficient time. That is why I have proposed that the Select Committee should submit its report positively within three days. We can discuss these amendments within three days' time. It is possible that the hon. Prime Minister may also take part in that. We hope that our hon. Prime Minister, who always championed the cause of Democracy, may also accede to our request. We have not lost hopes. We have not accepted as yet that this Bill will be thrust upon us as it is. We are sure that if this Bill is referred to Select Committee, we will be able to amend it so as to make it acceptable to the people of Part C States. The reason of placing Vindhya Pradesh in Part 'C' States was not that the Vindhya Pradesh Ministry did not function satisfactorily, but the States Ministry wanted to merge it with Madhya Pradesh. I am stating the real position which perhaps the hon. Minister of States may also be knowing. It is not a secret matter which I am stating here. It was placed in Part C States because they wanted to merge it with Madhya Pradesh. But there was a great deal of agitation against the proposal of its merger and ultimately firing had to be resorted to. Even then the agitation did not subside. The hon. Prime Minister received many telegrams and deputations from the people of Vindhya Pradesh and a very large number of booklets and pamphlets were published against the merger issue, with the result that the idea of its merger had to be given up. Now, when the idea of its merger has been given up, why Vindhya Pradesh should remain in Part 'C' States? When the consideration which led you to include it in Part 'C' States has been given up, then there is no justification why it should remain in Part C States any more. The present hon. Minister of States deserves my thanks and the people of Vindhya Pradesh will always be grateful to him for making a declaration against its merger in this House. On several occasions I have expressed my thanks due to him for that declaration; and I and the people of Vindhya Pradesh will ever be grateful to him for he has not merged it with the neighbouring areas, and at the same time he made a declaration that considering its population and area Vindhya Pradesh should

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remain a separate State. But why he is now forgetting the generosity with which he had made this declaration. He should show the same generosity now also. He should give it the same rights as are enjoyed by the other Part A and Part B States, because it had been enjoying those rights even previously. It leads to great discontentment if once one is given some rights and they are withdrawn after sometime. I would like to cite an example here. The previous Ministry of Vindhya Pradesh consisted of seven Ministers. Afterwards the States Ministry ordered that it should be such as to consist of three persons from Rewa side and three from Bundelkhand side. There prevailed a lot of discontentment among those who had to go out of the Ministry as a result of that order. They were appointed Ministers only fifteen days back, and they were asked to leave the Ministry just after fifteen days of their appointment. How wrong a step it is that the people are deprived of a right which they have once been given. You have placed P. E. P. S. U. in Part B States. The area and population of Vindhya Pradesh are not less than P.E.P.S.U., nor are the people of Vindhya Pradesh inferior to the people of P.E.P.S.U. in intelligence, nor their sacrifices for freedom are less than those of P. E. P. S. U. When we are not inferior to the people of P.E.P.S.U. in any respect, why P. E. P. S. U. has been placed in Part B States and we have been placed in Part C States? The population and area of Saurashtra is nearly the same as ours, and it has been placed in Part B States. Then what crimes have the people of Vindhya Pradesh committed, due to which they are not given these rights? If any particular man has committed these crimes you can exclude him, or you can forgive him, as is the case with the great men, "*Sashit kar puni karhin pasahu*" i.e. they first condemn and then pardon. I am prepared to bear the consequences of the sins committed by others and am willing to face the gallows for those sins. You may hang me even if you like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pepsu has pep in it.

Capt. A. P. Singh: We also produce *chironjee* which is used for human consumption. Apart from it we produce many other things and we have several mines as well. If there has been any error on our part, either punish us or forgive us for it. It is an attribute of the great that they do give punishment but are soon reconciled. You have inflicted punishment

on Vindhya Pradesh by changing its status from Part B State to Part C State. Kindly transfer it again from Part C State to Part B State. That is the way of the great men. Tulsidas Ji has also mentioned the same about the great men that first they become angry but are soon reconciled. The same sentiment has been expressed in Raghuvansh also:

"*Yathaparadh dandanam*"

Punishment should be awarded according to the degree of the crime. Only for some petty error you have changed its status from Part B State to Part C State. Kindly now change its status again into Part B State. You can appoint anybody as the Prime Minister, I am unconcerned. I only want to submit about my own State, I have stated already that the administration of the State should be very efficient. It was you who had lowered its status, now it is for you to raise it. It is your duty to raise the lowly. You should not try to suppress the people in any way. If, however, the Government try to suppress people at the point of bayonet, then I may submit that although you may succeed in doing so for sometime, but it is not going to last for long. In the first place you have suppressed almost ten crores of people by resorting to Section 371. You think as if you are the Conquerer and we the Conquered race whom you have come to rule. Drive this notion out of your mind. You have not conquered these ten crore people. These ten crore people have also their share in your victory over the British Government. You have not conquered them. The integration of the States has only been possible due to the co-operation of these ten crore people. But for the co-operation of these ten crore people the success achieved by you would not have been possible. The fact, that the powers of the rulers have been curtailed, does not mean that these people have come under your yoke. You have placed one crore people out of this number, under the bureaucratic rule. Is it proper for you? Do you think that you would be able to keep them in this position for a long time? It would be injustice if you do so. Maybe, that a few may praise your this action, but I want to tell the truth about it.

"*Sa kim sakha sadhu na shasti yo dhipam,*

Hitanncha sanshrayate sa kim prabhu."

That is he is an unworthy friend who flatters and the Officer who does not admit the truth is unfit for the

job. I would, therefore, warn you and the Government as well, that what I say today will be a reality tomorrow. No power on the earth can prevent the advent of the responsible Government. I submit that you should gladly accede to this demand of responsible Government, or do you want us to make more sacrifices. That is the question you are faced with today. Now you have to decide as to how long can you rule over us at the point of bayonet. You have completely forgotten today the lesson of *Ahimsa* taught by Mahatma Gandhi. Wherever you go, you will see that shooting and firing is being resorted to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has spoken at length on this and he is trying to repeat what he has already said. There are many other hon. Members who wish to speak.

Capt. A. P. Singh: I will finish within ten minutes. I was submitting that we have forgotten the lesson of *Ahimsa* which was taught to us. Now we see that the States which have already been merged, there also the people are fired at. Cooch-Behar has been merged, there the helpless people have been shot down. It seems as if we have been made the target. Firing also took place in Sirohi. It appears as though the people of the States have been made a beast of prey. Firing was resorted to on previous occasions also but it could not succeed in its purpose. Therefore, it is my submission that you should give up attempts to suppress us by resorting to firing. Mahatma Gandhi preached of winning over people by *Ahimsa* and love. Now it is for you to decide what is the truth. The truth is this that you have been declaring for a long time that every citizen of India will have the right to enjoy the responsible Government. Has that declaration come to be true today? I would like to ask the Minister of States whether he is following those declarations today.

I do not want to take much of your time. I only want to request you to kindly accept the proposal of referring this Bill to the Select Committee and make the necessary amendments therein, so that the people may have some satisfaction; and then pass this Bill so that we may also be satisfied thereby. You should not pass this Bill only with your own brute majority. I, therefore, move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know the reaction of the hon. Minister? Is he accepting this motion?

Shri Gopalaswami: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put it to the House?

Capt. A. P. Singh: There are others who wish to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants me to put it to the House, that will be put.

Capt. A. P. Singh: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want to omit the hon. Minister's name? It is not there.

Capt. A. P. Singh: I am very sorry if it is not there. It is a mistake. If it is not there, please write it. May I suggest two names by your permission—the Prime Minister and the States Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members making a motion for reference to Select Committee and giving out names should have consulted the persons before suggesting the names. Is he sure that the hon. Prime Minister will find the time for this?

Capt. A. P. Singh: If he will not agree, the name will be struck off.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that all the gentlemen whose names are included have been consulted?

Capt. A. P. Singh: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of hon. Dr. Ambedkar, hon. Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Babu Ramnarayan Singh, Shri D. S. Seth, Shri Sarwate, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri A. C. Guha, Shri Gautam, Shri Ja'oo, Shrimati Durgabai, Shri M. A. Ayyangar, Shri Sidhva, Dr. M. C. Reddy, Pandit Kunzru, Prof. K. T. Shah, Shri T. N. Singh, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Dr. Parmar, Shri S. N. Shukla, Shri Dwivedi, Shri R. S. Tewari, Shri Poonacha, Pandit M. B. Bhargava, Shri Dholakia, Thakur Lal Singh, Shri G. S. Guha and the Mover with instructions to report within three days."

You must also say what the quorum should be.

Capt. A. P. Singh: According to the rules.

An Hon. Member: According to rules, it is one-third.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi): I would have supported the Motion for

[Shri Deshbandhu Gupta]

reference to Select Committee but as the House is aware, this Bill has been hanging fire for a very long time. Of course the question of granting some measure of responsible government to Part C States also is an old one. The reason why this motion is not being supported by many of us, who come from Part C States, is that the effect of this might be that the whole question may be shelved, knowing as we do the schedule of the work which this House has before it. We do not wish to take the risk of this Bill being referred to the Select Committee, as in that case it may not be reached at all. This is why I would appeal to my hon. friend Capt. A. P. Singh not to press his motion and allow the consideration of this Bill straightaway. I would at the same time appeal to the Mover of the Bill to take note of the strong feelings which have been so eloquently expressed by my friend Capt. A. P. Singh. All of us who come from Part C States, and I have no doubt that a large number of other hon. Members too share these feelings. Therefore if the Mover of the Bill takes note of that and the two hon. Ministers concerned call an informal meeting, they can go through the amendments and agree to such amendments as are acceptable to them. That would be a simpler course. Of course I do not for a moment believe that the exigencies of the situation require that these one crore of people, who are politically advanced and who have contributed their due share to the fight for freedom, should be denied full responsible government. That is the fundamental thing on which we differ from those who sit on the treasury benches today. We have been trying, both inside and outside the House, for the last so many years to impress upon the Government that this notion or impression that people who live in Part C States are in any way inferior or less capable than others who have been given a full measure of autonomy, should be removed once for all from their minds. Unfortunately although reason and facts are on our side and do not need to be proved, the Govt. prefers not to be convinced. We are told that Government has made up its mind that they cannot go beyond a certain limit and that the ten million people of these areas will continue to receive step-motherly treatment. If that is the case of course no argument will avail. This is one of the reasons why some of my friends have, almost lost faith and interest in all talk of responsible government for Part C States and I am one of them. Every time this question comes before the House

the same story is repeated. We are made to feel—to add insult to injury—that the full measure of autonomy is not being given, because there is something radically wrong with the people. This hurts our feelings. And I have given expression to my feelings more than once on the floor of this House. I do not wish to refer to the part of the Bill, Sir, which refers to Delhi, at this stage, particularly, as the hon. Home Minister has left the House after telling me that he did not expect that my friend, Capt. A. P. Singh would conclude his speech soon. It would be unfair, therefore, if I deal with the question of giving a larger measure of responsible government to Delhi in his absence. I would take it up later. I would like to confine myself to making an appeal to my friend, Capt. A. P. Singh not to insist on his motion being put to vote and at the same time appealing to the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill to take note of the fact that it is with a view to accelerate the passage of this Bill that we are avoiding reference to a Select Committee. If only he would be as reasonable as he always is, I have no doubt that the Bill will, without the necessity of going to the Select Committee, and with the co-operation of all sections of this House, be so amended as to make it acceptable to all Part C States.

Sir, I oppose the motion for reference to Select Committee.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): I do not come from a Part C State but I feel it my duty to express my views on this Bill. Sir, although, as I said, I do not come from a Part C State, I had a lot to do, before attainment of our freedom, with the various so-called Part C States. In the fight for freedom I had to work in several of these States together with my various colleagues in this House and friends outside.

I have never really understood as to why, when the Constitution was being drawn up, there should have been any distinction made between States in Parts A, B and C. I expressed my opinion against such classification at that time. The Britishers had kept the people of these Part C States very backward; no local bodies were allowed to be started there, no educational facilities were provided. But that was as usual with British policy even in Part A States; that policy was strictly followed in States in Part B and C because the Maharajas were in their pockets. I do agree that in these Part C States sometimes there were

not even municipalities or other local bodies. I will go so far as to say that in some of the States which I visited in 1939, for instance Kutch, I found conditions very backward. During that visit to Kutch just before the freedom struggle was launched I made a speech in the course of which I referred to the ballot box. And the audience comprising of nearly 50,000 persons did not know what a ballot box was! Then there was no printing press in Kutch. All these things are true, I admit they are perfectly true, but it was the Britisher who kept these people backward. Are we to follow the same procedure, may I ask the Minister? If these people have not reached the stage of responsible government, is it not the duty of the Government to train them up now? Do they also want to keep these people backward? What does the hon. Minister say in his statement of objects and reasons? He says:

"Having regard to the different stages of development of these States and their geographical and other conditions such as their strategic importance, economic backwardness and history, it would not be possible to treat them on a uniform basis."

"Strategic importance"—maybe it may apply in the case of one or two States like Kutch. You may treat such States separately, but I fail to understand why a State like Ajmer should not have been straightaway amalgamated with the adjoining State. I fail to see what strategic importance Ajmer has. If adjoining Rajasthan can have a popular ministry why has Ajmer been kept out? That is the main point. It is true that Bilaspur will shortly be amalgamated with the adjoining State. But why should Bhopal be kept separate? It could easily be integrated with the adjoining areas and have the benefit of autonomous rule. The hon. Minister referred to the economic backwardness of these areas. But is the economic condition of the Part A and Part B States anyway better? In fact Jaipur today is the richest city. If my hon. friend were to go to that city he will find that the bankers of Jaipur actually roll in gold. That is the condition of the Jaipur City. Even assuming for a moment that they are economically backward, that is no reason why we should not give them autonomous administration. We have to make a start sometime.

I have never accepted the policy of Government of styling officials as Ministers, as for instance in Hyderabad. You send an official there, you

make him the head of the administration and call him a Chief Minister. By all means you can call him Chief Administrator. But why do you mix up the name of a Minister, who is supposed to be a popular man with that of the officials?

I also disapprove of the policy of setting up Ministries composed partly of officials and partly of popular elements. I give credit to my hon. friend Mr. Jainarayan Vyas who refused to form a Ministry when my hon. friend Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar insisted times without number on his having a mixed Ministry. Mr. Vyas did not care whether the Ministry was formed or not. He said: "I do not want to take them." That is the right policy. Those people are able to govern themselves. If they make mistakes, you must give them an opportunity. I was always saying that the British Government wanted to keep control over local bodies in order to prove to the world that the people of India were not able to administer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When once legislatures are set up as contemplated in the Bill, is it possible to have such a composite Ministry?

Shri Sidhva: I was only just pointing out how some of these composite Ministries that have been appointed have brought about discontent among the people, which could easily be avoided. It is my desire that our Government should see that the reasonable demand of the people should be granted. The very fact that Government have brought forward this Bill goes to show that they have realised that this discontent cannot be allowed to continue. What I am stating is that let there be elected bodies and Ministers in the true sense of the word. If they make mistakes, let them make mistakes.

One of my hon. friends suggested the abolition of the States Ministry. I am not in favour of it. The States Ministry should remain. It has to remain for some time for the purpose of guiding people of the States in the right course. But at the same time I do not want them to follow the policy which the Britishers followed. What has happened in Rajasthan today? While a popular Ministry has been established, an officer has been kept there like a Political Agent in the past, to check and look after the work of the Ministry. I do not mind that. But I do not know how he is functioning. If the so-called Chief Administrator were every time to interfere in the day-to-day affairs of the Ministry's work, I would dislike it.

[Shri Sidhva]

It is not proper for such a person to be located in that part of the State. There may be a person in the Centre to see how they are working, to give them proper and good advice and, if they go wrong, to put them right—and not merely dismiss them if they go wrong, just as the British did by suspending a Municipality and taking it over themselves. That is what I was harping upon should be avoided as far as possible.

I am glad some provisions have been made in this Bill as a start, although I dislike some of the provisions. But whatever it may be, for a short period a start is being made. I associate myself with the remarks of my hon. friend Shri Deshbandhu Gupta and I would request my hon. friend Captain Avadesh Pratap Singh to withdraw his motion for sending the Bill to Select Committee. He is anxious that this Bill should be passed. All of us, not belonging to Part C States, are also anxious that it should be passed. From my experience my feeling is that if the Bill goes to Select Committee it will not come out of it within three days. We are so much hard-pressed for time that it will not be possible for it to come out so soon from the Select Committee. Even if it comes there will be a number of other amendments. Therefore I entirely approve of the suggestion made by my friend; let the Minister in charge of the Bill and the Home Minister call a conference of the persons belonging to Part C States, examine the various amendments and accept or reject them or make suitable suggestions. That is a very good suggestion that has been made. I fully approve of it. That will save time, and the purpose of giving some measure of responsibility to this class of people would be materialised. I therefore strongly appeal to my hon. friend Capt. Avadesh Pratap Singh to withdraw his amendment. In the ordinary course we would have supported his motion to send it to Select Committee. But as we know, and if perchance it happens that during the Select Committee it is not possible to finish consideration of this measure, then half-way it will have to be postponed till the next session, which will not be desirable. We all wish that this Bill, whatever amendments there may be to it, should be passed in this session. Government have committed themselves to it, and if we lag behind it will be stated by Government that the House was not prepared to sit and pass this Bill. We do not want that kind of charge to be levelled against

Members of the House. When Government have introduced the Bill and moved for its consideration we must see to it that its passage is made as expeditious as possible. Therefore, while agreeing with some of the remarks and the suggestions made by the ex-Chief Minister of Vindhya Pradesh—from his personal experience he has given so many points—I do feel that the hon. the Mover of the Bill will kindly bear very seriously in mind what he has stated. After all, all this discontent in Vindhya Pradesh has come due to interference. I can understand him. And interference is always a bad thing. When the persons are honest and out to work smoothly, they should be given a right guide rather than always keep a sword hanging over their head 'that there is somebody and if you do not go rightly they will call upon you and penalise you'. That penalising threat should go and the States Ministry's policy should be to guide them and to put them on the right path. I know they will make mistakes, and I would appeal to my friends from the Part C States or even from the Part B States that while they may refuse to have officials in the Ministry—which I entirely disapprove of—they must not oppose the suggestion, if it comes from the hon. Minister, to take persons from outside the Part B and Part C States from public men. It will be a source of guide and will be helpful to them. But I understand that even in Part C States that suggestion is opposed. It will be wrong on their part. If they do not want the comrades who are prepared to go at sacrifice and help them, although anyone will be reluctant to go to the Part B and Part C States, they would be making a serious mistake. If people from a patriotic point of view, want to come to Part C States, then my friends should not object to that. If they do, I will blame them. It is not proper on their part to refuse when somebody comes to help them. As the hon. Minister stated some Part B and Part C States have been kept backward and there is no doubt there are intelligent persons there. I admit that they can function today as successfully as anybody in Part A States. At the same time, we cannot forget that their administrative ability is lower because the Britishers have made them so. Therefore, if such a help is forthcoming and if the States Ministry in the Centre feels that that kind of help is necessary and if from outside a public service man is appointed, they should not refuse it. With these words, I support the principle of this Bill and I oppose the

motion of sending the Bill to the Select Committee, but before putting it to vote, I again appeal to my hon. friend, Capt. A. P. Singh to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I make one suggestion to hon. Members? In view of the fact that Messrs. Deshbandhu Gupta and Sidhva have both appealed to the hon. Mover of the amendment for reference to the Select Committee to withdraw, we can take up the clauses, if it is the wish of the House. Those hon. Members who want to speak can do so when we take up the clauses. Then, I will immediately call upon the hon. Minister to reply. If on the other hand hon. Members want to continue the general debate, I shall do so.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I shall call upon members from Part C States.

Shri Dwivedi (Vindhya Pradesh): I have heard the speeches made by hon. Captain A. P. Singh and Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta. One wants a Select Committee for the consideration of this Bill and the other is in opposition to it. I may say that I am also a person who has submitted a motion for Select Committee. It is No. 2 of List No. 2 of Notice of Amendments. The House may remember that when the revered Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the States Minister, I had put a question to him on the floor of the House regarding the future of Vindhya Pradesh and he replied that before anything for the future of the State is done, the people will be consulted, and as such, I was under the impression that before this Bill was drafted, the people or the representatives of the people will be consulted as to the nature of the future set up in Vindhya Pradesh or other Part C States. No doubt assurances were given by the Government from time to time with regard to the proposed reforms which were to be introduced. But before the introduction of the Bill neither the people nor the representatives of the people nor anybody else was consulted as to what kind of set up there shall be, with the result that the Bill which has now been introduced, does not contain features which are welcome to the people. Not only there is general dissatisfaction in this House, but from people in Part C States we have received several telegrams, memoranda and representations to the effect that this Bill must be opposed, because it does not contain even the ordinary reforms which we expected that the

Government will give us. It is on this score that Capt. A. P. Singh as well as myself desired that the Bill should be sent to the Select Committee. I may say that we do not want to stick to that. As a matter of fact, the idea is that the Bill should be considered even informally and the hon. Minister should be prepared to concede to the points which may be found desirable and to the extent to which Government can go to meet them. He should consider that at least in Vindhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh where there is large population, some autonomy or democratic set up should be given, which may not be inconsistent with what Vindhya Pradesh had enjoyed some time back and particularly when it was not the fault of the people as my hon. friend Capt. A. P. Singh pointed out. It was rather on account of the interference of the Government; and it was due to the choice of Ministers made not by election but through nomination that the whole thing was so mismanaged that the Ministry of States was compelled to take the State as a Part C State. I remember that before the covenant was signed by the Rulers, it was agreed that there shall be a Constituent Assembly in Vindhya Pradesh as well as in other States. And the Constituent Assembly was to decide the future of each State. As there has been no Constituent Assembly, and as the Constitution has provided something which may be acceptable to the people, it is my appeal to the hon. Minister that he should be prepared to consider the Bill at least in the light of the provisions of the Constitution so that we may be able to get something within the purview of the Constitution, which may not be very little, so that the people may not think that in the garb of legislation, something is being given to them by which they shall not be able to exercise their rights to the full. It is not good in the present day India that there should be distinctions between people and people.

My hon. friend Mr. Sidhva has made a remark here that the people in the Part C States should be prepared to accept people in the Council of Ministers from outside. I have no objection to the acceptance of this proposal.

1 P.M.

Shri Sidhva: If necessary.

Shri Dwivedi: But, my suggestion is this. In the same manner in which he has made the proposal that people from outside the Part C States should be included in the Cabinet and Council of Ministers of the Part C

[Shri Dwivedi]

States, why should it not be made a policy that the people in the Part A and Part B States should take people from Part C States and give them a chance to learn something, and take lessons from them so that they may be able to have some experience in the art of administration. If this idea is acceptable, I have no objection to accept the other idea. But, if the idea is that we are a backward people, that we have not the guts to govern, that we do not know anything and things of this nature, and therefore people from outside should be thrust over us, I say that is not fair. There is truth in the remark made by Capt. A. P. Singh that there is no dearth of capable people in Vindhya Pradesh. There are capable people; there are good people. My hon. friend the Minister has never been to Vindhya Pradesh; he has never been to Himachal Pradesh, or to any other places. I request

him, during his Ministership, to visit those States. It is his duty, it is his primary concern to see the conditions in those States. Unless he knows the conditions in those States, any legislation that he may bring forward, or any set of reforms that he may bring about cannot be considered as satisfactory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to conclude in two or three minutes?

Shri Dwivedi: I want to continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will continue tomorrow. This Bill will be taken up tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to 2-30 tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 26th May, 1951.
